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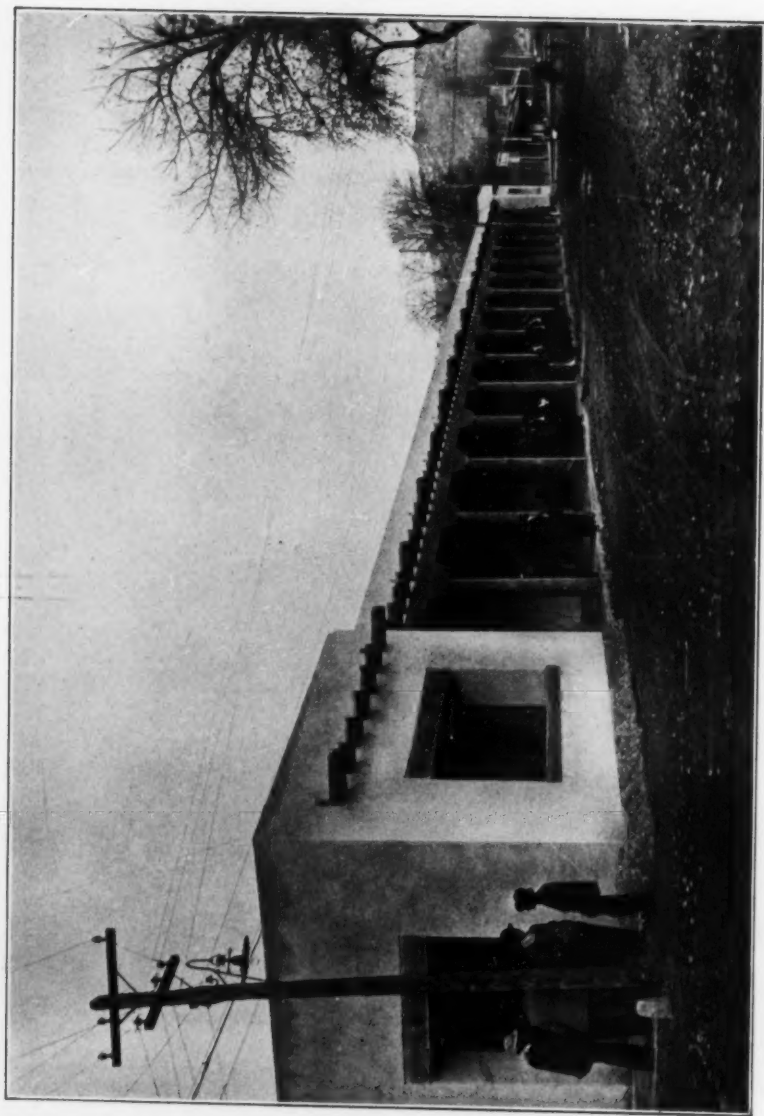
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Palace of the Governors, Santa Fe, New Mexico

EDITORIAL

AS I travel around this fair country of ours and contact the problems of its many communities, I am more and more impressed with the imperativeness of extending the helping hand to youth and to all who are on the borderland of want and despair. The need is urgent for friendship, for confidence, for understanding.

Communities which long since have turned their charities over to organized forces must resume their personal contacts with the needy. Relief undoubtedly has been administered with a generous hand, but the understanding and concern which were part of the neighborliness of former days have been replaced by a chasm of growing distrust and hate. Neglect and isolation and grinding poverty are driving many into the camps of the enemy.

WE who would serve our country must realize that youth is ever the battle-field sought by the forces of revolution, and frequently found in the fore ranks of crime. Their idealism is often blind; their love for adventure and crusade carry them into the ranks of the agitator. Give them a cause that challenges these, and they will give body and soul to its service.

Knowledge must be their armor and truth their guide. Half of the struggles in the world would vanish under human

kindness. You cannot talk patriotism to a hungry man. You cannot fight communism and be indifferent to the soil that feeds it; injustice and lack of opportunity embitter the very souls of the young.

MANY fine groups are serving youth today. The Boy Scouts have extended their magnificent character building into young manhood. The boys' clubs of many cities open doors of opportunity for happy development. Our own "Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A." has a marvelous field for service. I have urged upon our chapters the importance of making someone's needs their vital concern. Take a child under your care; feed and clothe a needy family; give relief to mind and body and soul of despairing individuals. Bring to them hope, courage and a new lease on life for the future. Now is the time to save bodies and win a soul for America! I beseech you to accept this responsibility and make progress possible in some lives. The door is standing open!

Those who build for the future must build youth. Our program for youth embraces the community, the schools of America, the organized groups of young people and the individual boy and girl to whom we may give hope and courage.

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER

Nevada



NATIVES OF NEVADA



NEVADA DESERT SCENE

Mornin' On the Desert

(Found written on the door of an old cabin in Southern Nevada.)

Mornin' on the desert, and the wind is blowin' free,
And it's ours, jest for the breathin', so let's fill up, you and me,
No more stuffy cities, where you have to pay to breathe,
Where the helpless human creatures move and throng and strive and seethe.

Mornin' on the desert, and the air is like a wine,
And it seems like all creation has been made for me and mine.
No house to stop my vision, save a neighbor's miles away,
And the little dobe shanty that belongs to me and May.

Lonesome? Not a minute! Why I've got these mountains here,
That was put here just to please me, with their blush and frown and cheer.
They're waiting when the summer sun gets too sizzlin' hot,
An' we just go campin' in 'em with a pan and coffee pot.

Mornin' on the desert—I can smell the sagebrush smoke,
I hate to see it burnin,' but the land must sure be broke.
Ain't it just a pity that wherever man may live,
He tears up much that's beautiful that the good God has to give?

"Sagebrush ain't so pretty?" Well, all eyes don't see the same.
Have you ever saw the moonlight turn it to a silvery flame?
An' that greasewood thicket yonder—Well, it smells jes awful sweet
When the night wind has been shakin' it—for its smell is hard to beat.

Lonesome? Well, I guess not! I've been lonesome in a town,
But I sure do love the desert with its stretches wide and brown.
All day through the sagebrush here the wind is blowin' free,
An' it's ours jest for the breathin', so let's fill up, you and me.



Mario Scacchi

NAVAJO INDIANS, AMONG THE FEW INDIANS WHO USE THE BABY CARRIER

Indian Children

JOHN COLLIER

Commissioner of Indian Affairs

THE scene is in Taos, the pueblo farthest north of all the pueblos of New Mexico where the heritage of an ancient culture still remains. Two very small children in beautiful and formal Indian costumes are practicing a dance which they will later perform before the officials of the tribe. An old man is teaching them.

The dance is in an ancient tradition. Every motion must be perfect. Never once during the long lesson does the teacher raise his voice beyond that of complete gentleness. Never does he destroy the children's confidence in themselves or the delight they have in their dance. Again and again he makes his quiet corrections. Something vital and creative is happening between the children and himself.

Here is true education. But this manner of education is no isolated occurrence. Among Indians whose tribal customs have not been broken down, not only the par-



Mario Scacchi

WINNEBAGO CHILD, MOONLIGHT. USE OF APPLIQUE IN DESIGN, TYPICAL OF MANY WOODLAND INDIANS.



Mario Scacchi

TYPICAL INDIAN FATHER'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE CHILD.

ents but all older people of the tribe are ready to help the child in his undertaking—to tell him stories, to instruct him in the essential virtues that have made the tribe's greatness.

Education with an Indian child is not a matter that begins at some formal date. These Taos children were taught to dance as soon as they could walk. Before they could walk they learned the sense of dance's rhythm as their father danced with them in his arms. There is no sundering the life of childhood from that of the older people. From the beginning the children take part in the work that goes on around them. The word "go away and play and don't bother me" has no place in an Indian's attitude to his children. The slower, more leisurely rhythm of Indian life has place for instruction of a child, whether it be to make pottery, or to plant corn, or to hunt. Formerly when a little Sioux



Marlo Seachert

THIS FATHER IS TELLING HIS LITTLE DAUGHTER SOME OF THE OLD LEGENDS AND STORIES OF HER ANCESTORS.

boy killed his first rabbit or squirrel, there was rejoicing in the tribe. A new hunter proved himself, who would later help provide for the tribe.

Indeed the Indian instinctively embodies the modern teaching of psychology in relation to children. The psychology which warns "guide a child's natural interests." He is eager to learn. He wishes to create. This desire to create is reborn with every child. He cannot be hastened, let his life fall into a routine. Be gentle. Sudden commands and contradictory ones confuse him. Let him finish work which he is engaged on. Let him learn through doing.

It is not only the small children who are carefully trained by the older people in those tribes which have maintained their integrity. The whole cycle of development which leads to manhood and womanhood is provided for in the tribal trainings of the young people. Ancient societies have known the supreme importance of the adolescent crisis, when all the creative powers are released.

Here in the United States, a part of our everyday modern life, friendly and hospitable toward us of the White race, although we have wronged and injured them beyond anything that can ever be told, is one population which has not lost the heavenly secret of adolescence.

That population is the tribal Indians.

Primitive societies back to the earliest Stone Age have known it. Ancient and primitive societies, in the measure of their many-sidedness and their stability, have so cherished the adolescent opportunity, and have so constructed their institutions of adult life as prolongations and as practical realizations of the deep-rushing and far-winging insights of adolescence, that it can be said of the world's moral and spiritual history is the history of the successful handling of the adolescent crisis.

Just as there are ingredients of physical food which the body must have, or it becomes deformed or dies, so there are ingredients of psychical food which the mind must have, or it becomes deformed or dies. And if these ingredients be not supplied, whole human societies become deformed, and even die. Our present society with all its omnipotence of physical power is failing at this point of deepest danger. It is



Marlo Seachert

AN INTERESTING STUDY IN SMILES AND COSTUMES

not supplying, nor is it even with earnestness trying to supply, that psychical nourishment to its members which they must have if they are to come into their heritage as complete men and women.

Adolescence is intended by nature to be a second-birth for each individual. That second-birth is the discovery of one's inner emotional nature. That inner emotional nature is the hope of life and it is life's fate. It is the flooding into the individual breast of those hungers and urges and passions which from age to age have created and sustained this human world. And it is the awakening in the individual brain of those ambitions, those gropings toward ideal things, those yearnings toward the solemn and the vast and toward the clouded and lightning-flushed distances of life and of the soul, which from age to age have shed splendor upon the strange course of man.

What is the adult man or woman to be; what is old age to be; what quality of life, what perspective, what hope, what enthusiasm, shall be passed on by this generation to its children; and what shall be the qualities of the society of tomorrow? These questions are answered, for better or for worse, within the adolescent period.

There are Indian tribes which know that

adolescence is the God-given, the supreme opportunity; and these tribes build their complete discipline, their adult community life, their cooperative industry, their adult recreations, and their art and their religious ritual, upon the adolescent foundation. Completely devoid of sentimentality as are these Indian peoples, they are moved by passions as deep as the world, and their dominant preoccupations are not centered about individual advantage but about tribal and racial consecrations and hopes. And their earth is our American earth. Their history is our history.

Till the end of the world, the magic golden house of adolescence will remain, ever-renewed and ever-waiting, the home of the deepest impulses of the Race; but whole cycles may pass, and civilization may fade to nothingness, oblivious to this supreme but forgotten resource. Then new civilizations will come, and will know about the golden house and will reverence it and use it. The purposes of life will not be defeated at the last.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Marie and Mabel Scacheri, authorities on Indian Lore, have traveled through all the Indian country making authentic pictures of the tribal costumes. Recently they have held an exhibition in the Museum of Natural History in New York. These pictures have been donated to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE through their courtesy.



IN HONOR OF MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, PRESIDENT GENERAL, N. S. D. A. R.

One member donated one thousand dollars to start a magazine fund for the purpose of improving the magazine so much that every member will feel she cannot do without it. Any one state, chapter, or individual member can send in money to this fund. There is no quota, and never will be. Contributions from one dollar up will be appreciated. Send money to Treasurer General with letter stating its purpose.

One Sound State

RICHARD KIRMAN

Governor of Nevada

THE State of Nevada has a treasury surplus of more than \$3,000,000, has no bonded debt outside the state, has never defaulted a bond issue, and the state tax rate has declined over a period of years.

The state always keeps within its budget.

As of June 30, 1935, the Nevada treasury surplus breaks down into the following items.

Net cash available in treasury	\$1,301,227.69
Balance between investments and indebtedness	2,255,019.07
Department revolving funds	51,290.81
Total	\$3,607,537.57

This surplus does not embrace the property owned by the State of Nevada, the approximate value of such property being \$5,137,487.60, which, when considered in relation to Nevada's 1930 census population, 91,058 persons, means that the state owns property at the rate of \$56.42 per capita.

In addition to the state's never having defaulted on a bond issue, no county or municipal bond issue is in default.

The state's bonded debt outstanding June 30, 1935, amounted to \$922,000. The various trust funds, except the Nevada industrial insurance fund, had investments with a par value of \$3,117,599. On June 30, 1935, bonds held in trust for the Nevada industrial insurance fund had a value of \$1,140,219.

Nevada has no bonded debt to outside interests, as all outstanding bonds are held by various departments of the state, having been purchased for the benefit of trust funds.

Nevada received \$3,719,540.85 from the federal government for highway construction and improvement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935. The state did not levy any direct tax for highway purposes for the biennium July 1, 1935, to June 30,

1937, nor is any such levy anticipated thereafter.

Unless something unforeseen happens, Nevada expects a gradual reduction in the tax rate.

Nevada has no sales tax, state income tax, or gift taxes. The Nevada inheritance tax law was repealed, effective July 1, 1925. All mining companies pay a quarterly tax based on the net proceeds of the mines. This tax is therefore more favorable to mining interests than if the taxes were imposed directly on the mines as upon other real property.

The state does have a community property law.

The state tax rate has gradually been pared down from the high of \$1.25 last levied in 1874, to the 60 cents of 1934. However, the 1935 legislature was compelled to raise the state tax rate to 68 cents because of the drop in real estate evaluation. While this raised the rate, it does not increase the amount the property-owners will have to pay.*

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, the total cost of Nevada's state government was \$2,859,356.85, which amount is \$1.520 per \$100 of assessed valuation.

During this period there were 603 inmates of public institutions, including the state prison, the hospital for mental diseases, the orphans' home and the Nevada school of industry, or reform school.

The State of Nevada spent a total of \$56,744 for unemployment relief during the 30 months ending August 31, 1935. According to the FERA, 7,264 persons (or eight per cent of the population of the state) were receiving unemployment relief in August, 1935, as compared with 8,739 persons (10 per cent) in August, 1934. The federal government, during the 30-month period ending August 31, 1935, disbursed \$4,367,681 in Nevada for all types of unemployment relief.

The Pirate Popinjay

HOPE RIDINGS

SKIMMING through the frost-rimmed bayou, the slim little craft drew a thread of frigid foam after it.

Cypress and water oaks, festooned with bleak grey moss, slipped by on either side. Now and then a weather-stained shanty shone white and cold through the long-needed pines and stalwart sycamores that surrounded it. Occasionally, the bayou split around a slender island—the wider ribbon of water continuing its course, the other jutting off into countless serpentine coils turning back upon themselves.

A stern-faced fellow with rings in his ears and a cutlass in his girdle guided the skiff with amazing dexterity. Behind him, shackled together, were two Santo Domingo negroes. The fourth passenger sat facing them, a loaded musket across his knees. A sturdy man with fiery black eyes and a white scar from temple to chin, he scanned the grey winter sky growing darker and frowned at the great black clouds rolling from the north. He also noted apprehensively the sail of the craft, trying to hold its own against the gale.

"Need any help there, Gatteau?" he inquired of the man at the rope.

"Think I can manage it, all right, Dominique," answered the other. "But it's a good thing we're nearly there. That sail 'ud be tatters in a couple more hours."

Impressionable men might have sensed a note of warning in the keen wind curling around the craft. But Dominique—once a cannoneer for Napoleon and now a privateer-smuggler—and Gatteau, his companion, were not sensitive to signs. Taking to New Orleans slaves seized from Spanish ships was nothing new to men who sailed the seas under Jean Lafitte and took possession of Barataria Bay on the coast of Louisiana.

Dominique peered through the frosty fog. Just ahead, barely visible in the gathering dusk, was the levee that marked the end of the journey.

New Orleans, in 1814, was the budding metropolis of the South. Smuggled finery demanded a fancy price at a certain shop in Royal Street. A few blocks away at the smithy of the Brothers Lafitte, slaves—sold under the trade name "black ivory"—brought huge returns.

Then, even as today, the city was a study in contrasts. Foreign houses with walled gardens and tight-barred windows neighbored squat cottages, flush with cobblestone sidewalks. "Free people of color"—refugees from Santo Domingo—shopped in the French markets side by side with men and women from the oldest American families. Beaux and dandies mingled with solemn men in drab soldier uniforms.

Despite the fact the United States had been at war with Britain for two years, New Orleans maintained its lazy pace by day, its dizzy whirl by night. Although it had recently been placed under martial law at the command of General Andrew Jackson, the rumblings of battle were still in the distance. Reports that the enemy planned to seize the mouth of the Mississippi were generally dismissed as rumor.

Soldiers who drilled from dawn to dusk crowded to the coffee houses and the theatre each evening. Officers and the men of the upper circle who still wore civilian clothes were lavishly entertained at masquerade balls.

On the very evening Dominique and Gatteau landed their skiff at the New Orleans wharf, masked guests gathered at the town house of Charles Renault, wealthy plantation owner and esteemed member of the Louisiana Legislature. His spacious second-floor ballroom, with its ornate chandeliers and mirrored walls, provided a suitable background for the cream of New Orleans society. This affair was in honor of his niece, Lucy Renault, who had recently come from Charleston to visit him.

The evening was well under way when this diminutive, blonde lady gathered her bouffant rose brocade skirt about her and slipped through the door leading to a bal-

cony. This was one way to evade the lean, lank young man whose suave voice and smooth dancing could not offset the fact he had obviously appointed himself her bodyguard for the evening.

Even though his keen grey eyes were concealed by a mask, she knew he was Gilbert Thornwell. She had met him the first day she arrived, and had later heard her uncle speak of him as "A man-about-town who has no visible means of support and no clearly defined background, but somehow manages to be invited everywhere."

If he was a sample of the young men this part of the country had to offer, Lucy felt she might well have stayed in Charleston. But for the time being, she had eluded Thornwell. As she slipped out to the balcony, she promised herself that from now until time for the Minuet, he would have a hard time finding her.

The chill breeze curling around her shoulders would have sent her indoors, had she not at that moment glimpsed a lone figure on the street below. As well as she could make out, he was crouched against the wall of the opposite building, his head turned up as if his eyes were fixed on the very spot where she stood. Presently, she heard a faint whistle. Then another. And still another.

Was it a signal? Then, out of the darkness near her, she heard the answer—three quick, faint whistles. Plainly, it was what the man below expected. He moved swiftly off down Chartres Street.

Lucy peered in the direction from which the whistle on the balcony had come.

"Can you, by any chance whistle, too?" chuckled someone not a foot away from her. Before she could move, a firm hand caught her by the wrist.

"Come out of the blackness," said a merry voice. "I want a better look at you."

Trembling, she was pulled into a stream of light sifting through the half-open door that led into the ballroom.

"Oh, it's Mlle. Renault," said the man, releasing her wrist. Relieved to find he was a guest (since he had on formal attire and a satin mask) she surveyed him swiftly from the top of his sleek, black head to his long, slender feet.

She noted, also, the classic line of his face, his magnificent height and his fash-

ionable bottle-green waistcoat, frilled shirt and dark knee breeches.

"Was the whistle a signal?" she asked.

"Perhaps." He smiled, flashing even, white teeth.

"Since I was unwittingly a witness, why don't you tell me who he was?"

"Why not? Unless I miss my guess, he was Pierre Lafitte."

Her breath caught in her throat, "Lafitte, the—the Baratarian? The privateer?"

"Either epithet is descriptive enough of that bold defier of law and order. I believe his brother, Jean, also has a number of names, ranging all the way from pirate to popinjay!"

"You know a lot about these Lafittes. Just who are you?"

"Until midnight, merely an unidentified guest at your uncle's masquerade."

She was slightly nettled at his impertinence. "I shall not wait until then—to guess, at least," she said in a piqued tone.

"And if you did guess—"

"I'd say there's a good chance you, yourself, are the pirate popinjay!"

His low chuckle rippled off into a hearty laugh. "Your uncle's niece has a good imagination. But it runs away with her." He noticed she was shivering. "You're cold," he said solicitously. "Shall we go in? And dance?"

"We had better," she replied. "But I warn you, I won't rest a minute until I find out who you are."

Inside, couples were already taking their places for the Minuet.

"And here comes my partner now," said Lucy regretfully.

Through the maze of dancers, Thornwell was threading his way toward them. "I've been looking for you everywhere," he said by way of greeting Lucy as he approached.

"I stepped to the balcony for a breath of fresh air," she explained, "and met this gentleman, who hasn't yet told me who he is."

"It wouldn't be fair—until twelve," replied the stranger, as he bowed; then turned on his heel and was soon lost in the crowd.

"I wonder," she said, half to herself, "if he could be Jean Lafitte."

"Well—hardly," put in Thornwell. "The Baratarian brute would risk his life if he came here. Governor Claiborne, you know,

has offered a reward for his capture."

"Why?"

"For a number of reasons; but chiefly because he deals in slaves in defiance of Louisiana law. No, I'm afraid, Mlle. Renault, if you expect to find pirates mingling socially with New Orleans aristocrats, you will be disappointed."

Just as the Minuet was concluded, a servant approached with a message for Thornwell. He read it hastily. "I regret I must leave the ball at once," he said, turning to Lucy. "It's a matter of business. Will you excuse me?"

Although she wondered what business could be so pressing he had to leave in the middle of the masquerade, she was glad he had gone. Perhaps now she would have a chance to dance with the handsome man of mystery she had met on the balcony.

But while men crowded around her, each one begging for a dance, the one who interested her most did not come. Obviously he had left the ballroom. Was he Jean Lafitte? Had he fled because she suspected? Why had he dared to come at all? What was the significance of the signal from the balcony?

With these questions whirling in her mind, she excused herself from her partner, left the ballroom and crept down the stairway. If she could find Tom, the butler, he would tell her if the tall man in the green coat had departed.

The lower hallway was deserted. Tom was nowhere in sight. But as her foot fell on the lowest step of the stairway, Lucy heard the door opening from her uncle's library. Instinctively, she felt this was her chance to discover the identity of the attractive stranger.

Instantly, she stepped behind the velvet drapery that covered the wall panel next to the stairway. She heard footsteps going down the hall, toward the entrance. Peeping out, she saw her uncle and the tall, dark-haired man in earnest conversation. She listened intently.

"... in Saint Philip Street," she heard the stranger say.

"I shall be there, Monsieur Lafitte," replied her uncle.

So the man of mystery was Lafitte, after all! And her uncle was obviously a friend

of this questionable man, had even made an appointment to see him later!

What possible connection was there between them? As her uncle retraced his steps and went back into his library, she had half a mind to follow, to confront him with the fact she had heard him talking to Lafitte and to ask an explanation of the pirate's presence at the ball?

Presently, however, her uncle came back into the hall. This time Tom was at his heels. She could distinctly hear his staccato instructions to the old servant. "Take this note to Governor Claiborne at once," he said. "I shall meet him in Saint Philip Street."

"Must I bring de carriage foh you, Suh?"

"No. It isn't very cold. The walk will do me good. You come back here and look after my guests. The orchestra has instructions to play until 12:30. I shall return long before then. If my niece inquires for me, tell her I was called away on business and will be back soon."

The entrance door had scarcely closed on Tom and his master when Lucy slipped out of her hiding place. Here was a chance for real adventure. Glancing quickly to left and right, she ran down the hall and into the little closet near the entrance. There, she knew, her uncle kept some of his wraps. She found a heavy, dark cloak, that covered her dress completely, and a broad-brimmed hat which could be pulled low over her forehead to conceal her blond curls.

Tripping to the entrance, she let herself out through the massive door.

Outside, she saw the retreating figure of her uncle. He was walking briskly down Chartres Street. At a safe distance she followed.

Where Saint Philip meets Bourbon Street, he stopped before a cottage that opened squarely onto the stone sidewalk. She heard him rap three times on the door. Before the echo of his knock had hardly died out, he was admitted.

As the door shut behind him, Lucy drew closer to the cottage. For the first time, she realized this adventure might prove dangerous. Within the house were privateers of a dangerous stripe, and her uncle—who would undoubtedly be annoyed if he knew she had followed him. Without was the darkness of a city unfamiliar to her.

She had about made up her mind to seek admission to the cottage and risk her uncle's displeasure, when she heard the clatter of hoofs in the distance. As they came closer, she knew she must find a hiding place. Hurrying along by the wall of the house, she came to the corner. There she discovered a grilled iron gate.

She pushed against it gently. It swung back, far enough to admit her. Stepping through, she found herself in what she supposed was a garden.

She was scarcely through the gate when the carriage pulled up before the house. Someone alighted. Rapped three times on the door. Was admitted.

As the sound of the departing vehicle gradually receded, curiosity again took possession of Lucy. If she could only see what was going on inside . . .

Feeling her way along the wall, she glimpsed a narrow ribbon of light, not more than six inches wide, slanting from the lower part of a window. Approaching it, she saw the shutters were pulled in; but a broken rung permitted her to observe the interior of the room. Furthermore, the window was raised a few inches for ventilation. She could hear what was being said.

Around a table were four men. With his face in full view, her uncle sat on the side of the table opposite the window. To his left was Governor Claiborne, whom she recognized by his round face and set jaw. To her uncle's left was a man she had never seen before—a man with broad shoulders, dark menacing eyes and a long, white scar down the side of his parchment-colored face. With his back to the window was Lafitte.

Claiborne was speaking: "We understand, Monsieur Lafitte, the British plan to make you another offer."

"New Orleans has a fine sense of humor, Governor," said Lafitte, tossing back his head in a hearty laugh.

The words and gesture obviously irritated the governor. "We haven't time for fancy phrases," he snapped. "You have indicated by letter you prefer to join forces with us."

"I wrote a message some time ago to that effect—yes," Lafitte blandly replied, "but thus far I have had no answer."

"This is the answer. I make you no

promises, no offers. But Louisiana can use your services. Besides," he added in a tone of arrogance, "this is your one chance to redeem yourself with Louisiana law and order."

It was now Lafitte's turn to be annoyed. He arose, walked slowly to the fireplace; then turned with his back to it, facing the three men. Half-closing his left eye, he cocked his head and looked straight at Claiborne.

"Would the Governor accept the help of smugglers, whose base at Barataria was so recently attacked at his command? Would he have among the protectors of Louisiana dealers in black ivory who this very night brought more contraband cargo into New Orleans?"

The color mounted to Claiborne's cheeks. He shuffled to his feet, his face livid with rage. The burly man who sat opposite him arose also, his fists clinched, his chin thrust out defiantly. Lafitte saw the gesture; sensed the danger.

"Dominique, I can handle this alone!" he said sternly. "Wait for me in the next room." The man thus addressed relaxed, nodded in obedience to his chief and shambled out of the room.

In the meantime, Renault had been holding a hasty conference with Claiborne. Lucy heard but part of his warning. "Governor, there is much at stake."

Lafitte turned to his guests. "Would it interest you, Governor, that I have at my command a thousand Baratarians as obedient as the one who just left?"

"Enough of your bragging!" growled Claiborne. "For the last time, are you with us—or against us?"

Lafitte bit his lips in anger. With a shrug of his shoulders, he replied "And if I tell you my mind is not yet made up—"

"Enough!" Claiborne scornfully lashed out. "Plainly you will continue our enemy! Let us go, Renault. This insolent fellow and I shall never reach an agreement!"

"I am disposed to agree with you on that," laughed Lafitte.

As the guests gathered up their coats and hats and turned to go, Renault glanced pleadingly toward the privateer. But the latter evaded the look, wheeled around to the door and with a sweeping bow flung it open.

"It might be well to remember, Lafitte,"

said Claiborne as he bustled out, "a price is still on your head!"

"Has the Governor by chance forgotten, I have also offered a reward for his?" Lafitte mockingly called after him.

Rooted to the spot where she stood, Lucy had lost herself completely in the drama just enacted. She watched Lafitte intently now. He paced up and down before the fireplace, his eyes on the floor. Smile wrinkles had disappeared from his face, had given way to grim disappointment written on every feature.

As the echo of her uncle's and the governor's footsteps died out in the distance, Lucy heard another rap on the cottage door. Still watching the room where Lafitte paced before the fireplace, she presently saw a swarthy man with a cutlass in his girdle and rings in his ears usher in a lean-faced man in a great coat and a tall beaver hat. Lucy recognized him at once. Gilbert Thornwell!

She noted the flickering light of the fireplace playing upon his face, giving it a sinister expression. Why was he, of all people, here? What was his business with the notorious Lafitte?

"Be seated, Mr. Thornwell," said his host. "Please leave us alone, Gatteau," he said to the swarthy man wearing earrings.

As soon as the door closed behind the pirate, Thornwell leaned toward Lafitte.

"You know why I am here," he said. "I come to reach an agreement with you. Five months ago, one of our men offered you thirty thousand dollars and the rank of captain in the British navy. Now, as an agent of Great Britain, I offer you twice that sum and the command of one of our vessels." He paused. "What do you think of that?" he asked at length.

"It is a very good offer," replied Lafitte, his face immobile.

"If you join us, the American forces won't stand a chance. For two years I've made it my business to keep posted on the strength of the United States Army in these parts. At most, it has not more than a thousand untrained men to protect New Orleans. How long can they hold against the 12,000 picked troops with the English fleet, already on its way to the Louisiana coast?"

"So the plan is to seize New Orleans, soon, and make quick work of it?" asked Lafitte with lifted eyebrows.

"Very soon. I have received orders to leave New Orleans at midnight. I shall carry your agreement with me. Orders will be dispatched to you immediately, as soon as I reach our scouting vessel that now is waiting for me at the coast. Well, Lafitte?" An expression of triumph spread over Thornwell's face.

The privateer arose. In firm, even tones he replied. "You have misjudged your man, Spy. Jean Lafitte may never fight with the Americans—but he can never fight against them!"

Aghast, the British agent pulled himself to his feet, his face white with surprise and anger. "Then you deliberately reject my offer?"

"Not only that," muttered Lafitte between his teeth, "but I advise you to get out of New Orleans within an hour; to never show your face here again!"

Witnessing all this, Lucy felt she was probably the only person in all New Orleans who realized the true worth of Jean Lafitte. Somehow she would help him; would see that this prince of a privateer had a chance to serve under the American flag.

Suddenly she heard the snapping of a twig and a clamor behind her. Before she could move, could scream, someone seized her by the neck and a rude hand was clamped over her mouth. Her arms were pinioned to her side in an iron grip. The hat was jerked from her head. Glinty eyes peered at her.

"Of all de—why it's a lady!" cried one of her captors.

"A spy, just de same," said the other. "Take her in to de Bos. He makes quick work o' folks who sticks der noses where dey don't belong."

In a few moments, she stood before Lafitte. Thornwell had gone.

Tersely, Gatteau stated the case. "We caught her outside dat window—spying."

Lafitte's eyes narrowed as he looked keenly at Lucy's pale face.

"Every spy needs a lesson," he said quietly. "Leave her to me."

As the two men relaxed their grip and left the room, Lucy slipped limply into a chair.

"And now, what can I do for you, Mlle. Renault?"

She looked up, and into his twinkling eyes. "How—how can I explain?" she

stammered. "I really followed my uncle here to find out—well to—to find out who you are and why you came to the ball—and about the signal from the balcony."

"No mystery about any of that," he chuckled. "I went to the ball to arrange, through your uncle, a meeting with Governor Claiborne. The signal was from my brother, Pierre. His whistle meant a cargo of slaves had come in; that he wanted my permission to close a sale."

"Then you really are a smuggler," she asked in a voice of disappointment.

"I hesitate to use so strong a term in describing myself," he laughed. "I prefer to say I am a dealer—using a convenient, time-honored means of overcoming an unpopular law."

"Since the Governor had put a price on your head and knew where you were, why didn't he bring officers to arrest you?" she asked at length.

"At present, he has more dangerous, more pressing enemies than the Lafittes. He needs free men instead of prisoners. At least he thought so when he came. If I were here tomorrow, I would probably be arrested, considering what happened tonight."

"But you will join the American forces, won't you?" she begged. "The man for you to see is General Jackson. He will—"

"No hope there at all," he cut in. "I wrote to him telling him of my first offer from the British and proffering my services to the United States. His only reply was a public denunciation of the British for their overture to 'robbers, pirates and hellish banditti!' As things stand now, I cannot fight with the Americans and I will not fight for Britain. With no recourse—"

A bang at the door stopped him. He rushed to open it. Breathless with excitement, Dominique motioned him out. The door slammed behind them. Lucy waited, listening intently. She could hear only the garbled tones of a number of bewildered voices.

Pale-faced and distraught, Lafitte returned. "Jackson has ordered Captain Gordon and his notorious spies to find our ammunition and seize it!" he roared. "There's no time to lose! One of my men will see you safely back to your uncle's mansion."

"But if you will see General Jackson—"

"He wouldn't listen to me!" he cried. Then, more gently, he added, "But whatever happens, I'm glad you came. If you never see me again—"

"You will see me," she quietly replied.

At daybreak, sun streaming through the shutters of her room awakened Lucy. Half wondering whether the adventure of the evening before had been a dream, she recounted every incident, even the walk back to her uncle's home in company of the gloomy Gatteau who hurried her along the cobblestone sidewalk, deposited her at the entrance of her uncle's house, then shuffled back down the street without uttering a word.

The ornate clock in the hallway was clanging out the midnight hour when she had crept through the door and slipped into the closet to take off her uncle's coat. Luckily, no one had seen her. She had managed to get up the stairway and into the ballroom just before the guests lifted their masks.

Lucy wondered now, as she dressed for breakfast, how so much could have happened in two hours the evening before. But she was much more concerned with something else; she must arrange an interview with General Jackson.

An hour later, she had determined to enlist her uncle's help. As he drank his coffee, she told him what she had seen and heard the evening before. His surprise at his niece's intrepid adventure soon gave way to his concern for Lafitte. "General Jackson must hear your story," he said.

When Monsieur Renault arrived at Jackson's headquarters in the Cabildo and demanded to see the General, the orderly eyed Lucy's smart blue velvet coat and dainty bonnet with some misgivings. But when he learned the gentleman was Monsieur Renault of Louisiana, he ushered the two into the General's office without further questioning.

The tall, spare man with a long chin, deeply set eyes and a haggard face wasted no words. Preliminaries were brief.

"My niece," explained Renault, "has something important to tell you."

"I am here, General," Lucy began, "in behalf of Jean Lafitte."

Jackson glanced up at her with a quick

frown. "Lafitte, the pirate? The popinjay?"

"You have called him that, Sir. But whatever he is, he is ready and eager to give his support to the United States."

"News of this man has come from all sides," Jackson clipped out. "I've heard about his offer from the enemy, have even seen forged letters purported to be from British generals to him. These preposterous reports are as numerous as they are ridiculous!"

"Would you believe me, General, if I told you that last night I heard a British agent offer him command of a British vessel?"

"If you told me that, I would say—please pardon me—that you were getting fancy mixed with fact!"

"But I did hear it!" she insisted, her cheeks flushed. Hastily, she explained why she followed her uncle to the cottage; and described Lafitte's conference first with Claiborne and then with Thornwell.

Jackson hung on every word. But when she had finished, he was still not entirely convinced.

"What she tells you is true," Renault interceded. "A word from you and Lafitte would become your most powerful ally. If his men were part of your forces—"

"I'd have a bagful of pirates to contend with," he said curtly.

"But, General, wouldn't they be better soldiers than the prisoners you're releasing from jail to use in your army," argued Lucy. "You need men who can use guns. Lafitte has nearly a thousand trained fighters."

"A thousand men—" muttered Jackson, rubbing his chin.

"A thousand, at least, ready to come under our flag as loyal soldiers."

"Where can I find this Lafitte?" the General suddenly inquired.

"You will see him?" cried Lucy.

"Yes. Send him to me at once. Good-day, Mlle. Renault; Monsieur Renault."

The abrupt ending to the interview did not annoy either Lucy or her uncle. The conference had brought the result they desired.

"The problem now," she said, "is where to find Lafitte. I'm sure he has fled from the cottage in Saint Philip Street."

"Unless I miss my guess, we can see him

at a certain blacksmith shop, not far away," replied her uncle.

"But how do you know?" She looked at him inquiringly.

"Because that is where I meet him when I buy black ivory. Most of my possessions are plantations, you know. What would I do without negro labor? Virtually every land owner in Louisiana is Lafitte's friend."

A short walk brought them to the smithy in question. "I must see Monsieur Jean Lafitte at once," requested Renault of the husky black who was forging horseshoes.

The privateer approached his guests quizzically, an air of uncertainty about him, a worn look on his face.

Lucy did not wait for him to speak. "General Jackson is waiting for you," she said. "We have just come from headquarters."

A slow smile lighted up Lafitte's face. "All men are but putty in a beauty's palm—generals as well as popinjays," he said, his eyes shining.

By nightfall, Lucy learned the result of Lafitte's meeting with General Jackson. A note dispatched to her read as follows:

"By midnight every Baratarian will be enlisted as an American soldier. The loveliest lady in Louisiana deserves all the credit. Until that auspicious hour when Jean Lafitte can find a better way to express his gratitude, he remains,

Most thankfully,

THE PIRATE POPINJAY."

EPILOGUE

Hours were to stretch into days, days into weeks, before "that auspicious hour" arrived. Lafitte and his bronzed Baratarians were to fight side by side with lean Kentuckians, lanky, steel-muscled men from Mississippi and loyal "Cajuns" in the famous Battle of New Orleans.

Three thousand seasoned soldiers of the British, outnumbering the Americans four to one, were to fall in defeat at Chalmette. Jean Lafitte was to become a hero, winning from Jackson recognition as "a loyal soldier exhibiting rare courage and fidelity."

When the smoke of battle had cleared away, a ball celebrating the victory at New

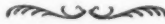
Orleans took place at the French Exchange. "That auspicious hour" had arrived. The lady entering on Lafitte's arm was Lucy Renault, at that moment the most envied lady in all Louisiana.

"This is the Beauty who publicized a

popinjay," said Lafitte, a gleam in his eyes, when he and Lucy met the General that evening.

"This is the Beauty, then," replied Jackson solemnly, "who saved New Orleans."

THE END



A Statement Regarding Constitution Hall

A MISUNDERSTANDING exists in many chapters with reference to the financial status of Constitution Hall. At the last Continental Congress, many pledges toward reducing the debt were received. On the last day, the Congress voted that the remainder of the debt be taken as far as possible from current funds of the National Society. This vote meant that all of the debt was accounted for, and that no further drives would be made to secure additional pledges from chapters and members. After a check of the pledges, the amount remaining to be paid from current funds is approximately \$116,000.

Throughout the year, letters have been received in the Treasurer General's office urging that, now that the debt was paid, the National Society begin regular contributions to this or that worthy object. A number of letters have asked if we were still accepting pledges promised last spring. Recently a State Treasurer declined to accept payment of a pledge on the ground that the debt is paid.

All members should understand that the motion of the Continental Congress was adopted only after sufficient pledges had been received to reduce the indebtedness to an amount that could safely be paid over a period of years from current funds. Had it not been for these pledges, that motion could not have been adopted, and the chapters would still have to be solicited for funds. The National Society is therefore counting upon the payment of all pledges. The gifts have been coming in remarkably well. This statement is made because of the number of inquiries received in this office. The payment of all pledges not previously mailed will be welcomed before the books of the Treasurer General close for the year on March 31, 1936.

The National Society must still consider meeting the remainder of the debt from current funds and therefore can not start extensive new projects at this time. The chapters, however, are free to inaugurate new work without further requests for pledges to Constitution Hall.

SARAH CORBIN ROBERT,
Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

“How Shall We Solve Our Immigration Problems”

HONORABLE JOE STARNES

Member of Congress from Alabama

DURING the past quarter of a century a few problems surpassed in interest and magnitude the solution of the question of Immigration and Naturalization. Early in the 20th century aliens came to our shores in such numbers as to threaten our wage structure, our standards of living and even our methods of governmental procedure. It was found necessary to restrict immigration, and to pass acts of exclusion in order to protect the body social, economic, and politic of our Nation.

Absolute exclusion from certain geographic areas in Asia and a limitation, expressed in terms of quotas for all countries other than those in the Western Hemisphere, were the methods used in protecting the Country from non-assimilable groups, and inundation by other groups who were accustomed to a lower wage scale and lower standards of living.

In spite of the exclusion and restriction measures we find in 1930, 14,204,149 foreign born in the United States, of whom 6,284,613 were aliens. The foreign stock population of the Country at the time was 40,286,278, or more than a third of our total population. This was the largest number in the history of our Nation. This great mass of foreign born has added to our difficulties many fold in attempting to solve the questions involved in unemployment, relief and social security. Under our laws the alien is entitled to the same measure of relief as the native born and naturalized, and is afforded the same protection under the Social Security Act as is the American Citizen.

At the lowest point of unemployment during the past five years it is estimated at least 10,000,000 people have been unemployed. We have more than 6,250,000 aliens within our borders. If this great number could be deported it would contribute materially to solving the problem of unemployment and would certainly lessen

the burden of relief by hundreds of millions of dollars as well as lighten the load of social security.

Our last general restrictive measure was passed in 1924. The Act of 1924 fixed the quotas from the Countries outside the Western Hemisphere. Under the first ten years of quota restrictions, four years of which embrace the greatest economic depression in all history, we find 3,687,547 aliens lawfully entering the United States—2,010,896 of whom were new immigrants. None of us know how many have gained illegal entrance. With easy access afforded by our long Canadian and Mexican borders and a highly organized alien smuggling “racket” in existence it is reasonable to assume untold thousands have entered illegally.

The chief problems that have thus been created or aggravated are: (1) Unemployment; (2) Lower Wages; (3) Additional relief burden; (4) Complication of our social structure and increasing the burden of Social Security; (5) Increase in crime; (6) Danger to our political system. How to meet and solve these problems constitutes a challenge to our common sense, loyalty and humane statesmanship.

These problems must be solved in a just and humane way and in a manner that will reflect credit upon our Democracy. We must most certainly solve them in a manner which will place the interest of American Citizens, native and naturalized, first. It is of America we must think and act. Immigration and Naturalization laws are for the protection of Americans and not aliens. With this ideal in view the following is suggested as conducive to a proper and practical solution of these problems: (1) Reduce existing quotas by one half; (2) Strengthen and broaden our mandatory deportation statutes to embrace the alien narcotic addict and peddler, the habitual criminal, the alien smuggler, and the alien gangster; (3) Fix definite numerical quotas for all Countries

in the Western Hemisphere; (4) Enact an Alien Registration Law requiring every foreign born person arriving in the United States to register, and keep a permanent record of such persons.

A reduction of existing quotas by one half will enable us to absorb and assimilate that portion of our foreign born capable of assuming and discharging the duties of American Citizenship.

The millions of aliens in this Country, both the employed and unemployed, who fail or refuse to assume the duties of citizenship within a certain period of time should be deported to make room for the employment of American Citizens and to lessen the burden of relief. We now have too many criminals, illiterates, and dependents of our own. We certainly should have no room for an alien criminal who is guilty of any crime involving moral turpitude, is an habitual criminal, a narcotic addict or peddler, an alien smuggler or gangster. There is no reason for the exercise of discretion with reference to deporting any in this criminal category.

Immigration laws of our Western Hemisphere Countries are lax and are not strictly enforced. Indeed, there has been and there exists a policy encouraging immigration. Many aliens come to certain Western Hemisphere Countries for the purpose of establishing a status of citizenship or quasi citizenship and thereby making it possible to enter the United States eventually when it would not be possible to do so otherwise. By establishing definite numerical quotas for these Countries we would be able to dam the huge number coming across our borders from Canada and Mexico.

Under existing circumstances it is now impossible for many aliens to establish the fact of legal entry and also impossible for us to definitely establish illegal entries in many instances, due to the fact we have no

definite workable plan of registering and identifying the foreign born arriving in the United States. We need and must have an Alien Registration Act which shall cause a registry to be made in case of every foreign born person arriving in the United States showing the name, age, occupation, personal description, finger prints, the place of birth, the last residence abroad, the intended place of residence in the United States, the date of arrival, the name of the vessel (if arrival is at a water port) on which arrival is effected. Permanent records should be kept of each arrival. Proper safeguards can be thrown around these records which will protect both the United States and the foreign born. This Act is essential to a proper solution of our Immigration Problem and without it we can never hope to successfully cope with the situation.

An Alien Registration Act of the character described, herein, should be welcomed by the foreign born who enter this Country lawfully for the purpose of becoming a citizen or otherwise. It guarantees and safeguards their status. No unlawful or unwarranted deportation could ensue. It protects the interest of Americans in that it provides a positive method of checking and identifying every foreign born person who enters our country. It will enable us to identify, exclude or deport every alien criminal or communist who comes to or resides in our Country.

Protective measures as outlined above are now before the Immigration Committee in the House. It is hoped that favorable consideration and action may be had thereon at the earliest moment. To attain this action we must have the active support of our loyal and patriotic citizenship, whether native or naturalized.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article was written for the MAGAZINE at the request of Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, National Chairman, National Defense through Patriotic Education.



Good Citizenship Pilgrimage

It is our hope that on Friday, April 17, 1936, there will arrive in Washington a Good Citizenship Pilgrim from each state in the Union.

Many states have secured the cooperation of the State Department of Education and of the Superintendent of Schools in the selection of a girl who is a High School senior, to represent the State in the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage sponsored by the D. A. R.

You are asked to bear in mind that scholarship is only one contributing factor in this contest based on those attributes of character which express themselves in the good citizen's life at school and in her community. She should be one who may be expected to contribute to the well-being of her country. It is hoped that a contest shall have been conducted that will have developed the idea of citizen responsibility.

Below you will find a letter of tentative detailed information concerning plans for these our guests, during their stay in Washington under the official chaperonage of Mrs. Charles J. Bullock and her assistants. Note each instruction carefully.

May I request that each State Regent obtain for the girl from her state the reduced railroad rate or the bus passage, that the trip may be made as economically as possible.

You will note that your pilgrim is to arrive some time Friday, April 17th, in order to start out on the trip early Saturday morning. Each State Regent is asked to see to it that her "pilgrim" does not remain in Washington later than Tuesday noon, as last year one or two remained over, causing many heartbreaks.

A Good Citizenship medal will be presented to each girl some time during the morning session Tuesday, April 21, in Constitution Hall.

If each state will arrange to advance travelling expenses of its "pilgrim," then the state will be reimbursed by the Treasurer General upon receipt of the bill. Hotel expenses will be paid direct by the Treasurer General.

Mrs. Bullock suggests that each state supply its "pilgrim" with \$10.00 spending

money. This seems only right, in view of the fact that the National Society bears all other expenses.

PLEASE INFORM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL BY MARCH 1st whether you will have a "pilgrim" from your state, and send name and address and all other details requested to Mrs. Bullock, 6 Channing Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Enclosed, you will find a blank contract to be signed by parents or guardians of the Good Citizenship Girl, releasing the D. A. R. from any and all liability due to accidents, sickness, etc., on the Pilgrimage to Washington. Send this blank to Mrs. Bullock by April 1st, properly filled out, and with it, a physician's certificate of health, stating that the girl is in good health and able to make the trip. This is most important!

Ruth Bryan Owen recently stated: "The Daughters of the American Revolution are making a significant contribution to good citizenship, the beneficent effects of which will be increasingly apparent as time goes on."

I hope to greet a representative from your state in this annual pilgrimage.

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER,
National Chairman.

Instructions From Official Chaperon

The Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Girls will be received all day Friday, April 17th, at the Hotel Martinique, 1211 16th Street, Washington, D. C. They are to be placed personally, by the State Regent or her representative, in the hands of the official chaperon, who will be responsible for them until they are discharged Tuesday noon, April 21st. No girl will be allowed to stay in Washington later than this, not even as the guest of her State Regent. It is suggested that the time of her arrival and departure should be arranged so that there will be a minimum of night travel.

Please send me as soon as possible the following information:

The name, address, and name of school

of the girl. Her father's name, address and business. Three glossy prints of the girl. The name, home address and name of the Washington hotel of the member of the D. A. R. who will bring her to the hotel on Friday, and the name, home address and name of the Washington hotel of the member of the D. A. R. who will come for her on Tuesday. The time her train is due to arrive in Washington on Friday, and the time her train will leave on Tuesday. This should not be before noon. Also, the name of the hotel at which the State Regent will be staying in Washington during Congress.

As it is better for the girls that they should all be treated alike by their states, it is suggested that each state limit itself to giving her four things:

1. \$10 for spending money, postcards, tips, stamps, something to eat before going to bed, dresses pressed, souvenirs, chipping in for flowers for some one, an ice cream soda, and so forth.

2. A dollar to buy the official picture taken of them at Congress.

3. Fifty cents for the little feather which she will wear as her distinguishing mark when sightseeing.

4. A corsage bouquet costing not more than \$2.00, for her to wear when their pictures are taken Monday night.

The State Regents should give up all claims on the time or strength of their girls, for if they take a girl away from the group, she will have to miss something all the rest are doing together. Please do not ask your girl to call you on the telephone at a certain time. It would probably mean she would have to stay at home from some trip.

No girl may pass out of the hands of the official chaperon except into the hands of the girl's State Regent or her representative, who must call for her at the hotel, and return her personally to the chaperon's room on her return.

A list of the clothes necessary for the trip should include:

An outfit to go sightseeing in hot weather.

An outfit to go sightseeing in cold and rainy weather.

Low-heeled shoes for sightseeing.

An outfit for Monday night, a light colored or simple party dress.

An outfit for, say, a Sunday dinner.

The following is a tentative program:

Friday, April 17th

Arrive and getting acquainted. Early to bed.

Saturday, April 18th

Morning—10 A. M. go to Memorial Continental Hall for badges, etc.

Afternoon—Sightseeing trip 2 to 4. Free for errands, baths, rest, etc., until 5.

Evening—Movies.

Sunday, April 19th

Morning—Church.

Noon—President General to have luncheon with "Pilgrims."

Afternoon—Mount Vernon.

Evening—Library of Congress. Special lighting 7 to 9.

Monday, April 20th

Morning—U. S. Congress.

Afternoon—Sightseeing 2 to 4, including visit to White House.

Evening—Constitution Hall 7, and pictures taken. Opening of D. A. R. Congress.

Tuesday, April 21st

Morning—Constitution Hall to receive Good Citizenship Medals.

HELENA BULLOCK,

Official Chaperon,

6 Channing Place,
Cambridge, Mass.



Historic Anniversaries of the Month

MARY ALLISON GOODHUE

Historian General

- March 1, 1780**—The first bank in the United States was chartered and located at Philadelphia.
- March 1, 1781**—Final ratification of the Articles of Confederation was announced by the Continental Congress and the Congress of the Revolutionary War closed.
- March 1, 1790**—An Act was passed by Congress providing for the first census of the United States.
- March 2, 1799**—Congress passed an Act authorizing the collection of duties and establishing ports of entry. It also established a general postoffice at the seat of government and announced the first rules and regulations for the Navy.
- March 2, 1811**—Trading posts were first established among Indians.
- March 2, 1821**—Missouri was admitted into the Union as the twenty-fourth state.
- March 2, 1836**—Texas again proclaimed her independence of Mexico and adopted a republican form of government.
- March 3, 1777**—The Third Continental Congress at Baltimore, Md., adjourned after a session of seventy-five days.
- March 3, 1791**—The District of Columbia was fully organized.
- March 3, 1803**—Authorization was given by Congress to the President to call out 80,000 militia for the purpose of building arsenals in the west.
- March 3, 1813**—An Act was passed declaring that from the termination of the war (of 1812) no person not a citizen of the United States should be employed on any public or private vessel.
- March 3, 1815**—The army of the United States was reduced to a peace footing of 10,000 men, two major-generals and four brigadier-generals.
- March 3, 1820**—Maine was admitted into the Union as the twenty-third state, to take effect March 15th.
- March 3, 1843**—\$30,000 was appropriated by Congress to build telegraph communications "Morse System," between Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md.
- March 3, 1845**—Florida was admitted into the Union as the twenty-seventh state.
- March 3, 1845**—Congress reduced the rate of postage to five cents for three hundred miles and ten cents for greater distance.
- March 3, 1847**—Alexander Graham Bell, co-inventor of the telephone, phonograph and graphophone, was born.
- March 3, 1849**—Congress created the Department of the Interior and transferred the Census Office from the State Department to it.
- March 4, 1789**—The Constitution went into force as the law of the land. The first Federal Congress assembled in the hall at the corner of Wall and Broad streets, New York City. Citizens celebrated by firing of cannon and ringing of bells.
- March 4, 1791**—Vermont was admitted into the Union as the fourteenth state. (January date erroneous.)
- March 4, 1793**—George Washington entered his second term as President of the United States.
- March 4, 1801**—In his inaugural address as president, Thomas Jefferson declared his foreign policy to be "peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none."
- March 5, 1750**—Shakespeare's "Richard III" was performed at a theater on Nassau Street in New York.
- March 5, 1770**—All duties were removed except the tax on tea of three-pence per pound retained at the express command of the king, who said: "There should always be one tax, at least, to keep up the right of taxing." The Boston Massacre occurred.
- March 8, 1765**—In England, the Lords passed the Stamp Act without debate,

- protest, amendment, or a single opposition.
- March 9, 1793**—Congress passed an act organizing the militia; all male white citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to be enrolled.
- March 9, 1829**—The Postmaster General became a recognized member of the President's Cabinet.
- March 10, 1775**—Daniel Boone with thirty men began clearing the "Wilderness Road" into Kentucky preparatory to the establishment of Henderson's Transylvania Territory.
- March 12, 1683**—The first Assembly of Pennsylvania was held at Philadelphia.
- March 13, 1639**—The college at Cambridge (then Newtown), Mass., was named "Harvard" after its founder.
- March 13, 1778**—The treaty of France with the United States was formally announced.
- March 14, 1794**—Eli Whitney was granted a patent for his cotton gin.
- March 14, 1855**—A train of cars first crossed the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls.
- March 16, 1621**—The first Indian to visit the colony at Plymouth, Samoset, arrived, saying, "Welcome, Englishmen!"
- March 17, 1630**—Boston, Massachusetts, was founded. The first house was built by Governor Winthrop.
- March 17, 1776**—Boston was evacuated by the British under Lord Howe.
- March 18, 1766**—The American Stamp Act was repealed by the British Parliament.
- March 18, 1786**—John Fitch was granted by New Jersey exclusive right for fourteen years to make and to use boats propelled by steam in that state.
- March 19, 1690**—A Colonial Congress was called to meet in New York. Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York were represented.
- March 19, 1786**—New York State granted to John Fitch the exclusive right to make steamboats in that state.
- March 20, 1760**—One-tenth of the city of Boston was destroyed by fire.
- March 20, 1775**—Patrick Henry urged resistance to English power in a speech before the Virginia Convention.
- March 22, 1621**—A treaty between the Plymouth Colony and Massasoit was signed; this was observed for over fifty-five years.
- March 22, 1765**—The Stamp Act was signed and became a law. ("After the first of November every legal document was to be executed on paper bearing an English stamp, each sheet costing the colonist from three-pence to six pounds sterling; newspapers, pamphlets, and almanacs to be on paper stamped to the value of one half-penny and increasing to four-pence; each advertisement, two shillings.")
- March 23, 1806**—Merriwether Lewis and William Clark started on their return journey from the expedition to the Pacific Coast.
- March 24, 1784**—Massachusetts resolved to expel dangerous aliens.
- March 25, 1693**—Printing was ordered to be introduced in New York. William Bradford moved to New York, set up the first press, and was appointed "State Printer."
- March 25, 1790**—The plan of the British Government for compensating American loyalists for losses was suspended.
- March 26, 1649**—Gov. John Winthrop of Massachusetts died in his tenth term as governor, leaving a journal complete with events and comments covering the time between his departure from England and his death.
- March 26, 1790**—An Act was passed by Congress declaring a rule for naturalization on a basis of two years' residence.
- March 27, 1804**—The Navy Yard was established in Washington, D. C.
- March, 1639**—A printing press was established by Stephen Daye at Cambridge, Mass.
- March, 1692**—The first appearance of "witchcraft" trouble appeared in Salem, Mass., at the home of the Rev. Samuel Parris.
- March, 1697**—The Common Council of New York ordered that the city be lighted by lanterns suspended from poles which were to project from every seventh house.

Nevada State Capitol

LUCIA DeVORE

IN THE heart of Carson City, facing the beautiful snow-crowned Sierra Nevada mountains, stands the Nevada State Capitol building. It was here on the banks of the Carson River that the first hardy pioneers rested their tired teams before attempting the climb over the mountain passes. It was here that the first Mormon families settled, and planting the poplar trees as wind-breaks, cleared off the sagebrush and started farming. And it was here at Carson City that the first miners bought their supplies before starting off to prospect in the hills.

The first settlers, more properly traders perhaps, reached the valley of the Carson River in 1849. The Territory of Utah, including what is now Nevada, was established by Congress September 9, 1850, but the discovery of gold near Carson City brought so many new people into the country that it was found necessary to have a form of government nearer by. After several petitions to Congress the Territory of Nevada was formed on March 2, 1861, and James W. Nye of New York was commissioned the first Governor of Nevada Territory.

Nevada became a state and was admitted to the Union on October 31, 1864, but it was not until 5 years later that an act was passed providing for the erection of a State Capitol Building at Carson City. The contract was awarded to Peter Cavanagh of Carson City, and ground was broken on April 21st, 1870. The corner stone was laid on June 9th with imposing public ceremonies, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of the State of Nevada.

The building is in the form of a Grecian cross, 148 feet north and south and 98 feet east and west, and is of a modern order of architecture. It is built entirely of siliceous sandstone of a durable nature, quarried from the yards of the State Prison, and stands today in as good a condition as when

it was finished. According to historical record there was no graft in its construction, and the workmanship displayed in every branch of its construction was of the first order of merit.

At the present time the lower halls of the Capitol Building house cabinets, filled with a splendid and unique collection of early Indian relics found in Nevada. In the spacious grounds surrounding the building are many specimens of beautiful trees, and on the northeast side is planted the "George Washington baby elm." This baby elm was planted and dedicated by Nevada Sagebrush Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a marker standing beside it tells its history. On the west side of the grounds a small walnut tree is growing from a nut sent from the grounds of Mt. Vernon. The citizens of Nevada are justly proud of their fine Capitol.

One must not leave without the story of the fence around the square. Specifications were given and bids asked. The lowest bidder was H. K. Clapp, who was accordingly awarded the contract. Great was the consternation when it was found that H. K. Clapp was a woman, a spinster, a teacher conducting a private school almost in the shadow of the Capitol. Nothing could be done for she had met every requirement and the award had to stand. Women were not competing in such work in those days and many a man shook his head in doubt. But today the fence of wrought iron, firmly set in sandstone with lead and sulphur is a monument to a woman's ingenuity and ability. The roses that twine over it at regular intervals add a touch of softness to a vista whose whole appearance, otherwise, is strong and sturdy, quite in keeping with the character of those early pioneers who built it.

EDITOR'S NOTE—For the first part of this article we are indebted to Lucia DeVore, and for the last paragraph to Alice Baltzell Addenbrooke.



MARTHA JEFFERSON RANDOLPH

MMARTHA WAYLES JEFFERSON having died before her husband, Thomas Jefferson, became the third president of the United States, it became the duty of their daughter, Martha Jefferson Randolph, to fill her mother's place as First Lady and official hostess.

No gowns of the Jeffersons are known to exist, but the shawl shown above belonged to the daughter. It is black with a beautifully colored border, caught at the back of the neck making it a graceful evening wrap. It was probably worn at many of the parties so popular at the White House at that time, for the President and his daughter were very hospitable.

News from the States

CALIFORNIA

Official word has been received by Mrs. Richard Codman of Fair Oaks, Sacramento County, State Chairman of Indian Citizenship, Daughters of the American Revolution, from John Collier of Washington, D. C., Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that \$60,000 of Public Works funds has been allotted to Weimar Joint Sanatorium in Placer County and another \$60,000 to Wishiah Sanatorium in Fresno County for the erection of a 50-bed pavilion at each place for the care of California Indians afflicted with tuberculosis.

For nearly four years Mrs. Codman has worked continuously on this proposition. The idea originated with Mrs. Codman and Mrs. M. L. Dimmick when they arranged for the admission of an Indian boy to the Weimar Sanatorium in December, 1931.

According to Mrs. Codman, "Tuberculosis is one of the most serious health problems among the Indians everywhere. In California the Federal Government has no sanatorium facilities to care for its tuberculosis wards, and while Indians are admitted to some county sanatoriums in this State, the institutions are overcrowded and very few Indians receive treatment."

"The project at Weimar started in 1932 as an enterprise to be financed from private sources. It has been sponsored by the California State Society, D. A. R. The recent depression made it impossible to finance it as originally planned, and in July, 1933, Dr. J. F. Worley, Medical Director of the Western District, U. S. Indian Service, incorporated these projects in his report to the Indian office, advising that the Government build and furnish two 50-bed pavilions, one at Weimar and one at Wishiah. All ward Indians to be eligible for treatment at these sanatoriums, the Federal Government standing the expense of their hospitalization. Non-ward Indians to be cared for at the expense of the counties where they reside."

Attorney General U. S. Webb of San Francisco wrote an opinion, dated Jan. 4, 1934, stating that the project fulfilled legal requirements. On Jan. 9, 1934, the Weimar

Hospital Board voted to petition the Federal Government through John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to build and furnish a 50-bed pavilion for Indians on Weimar grounds, offering the Weimar facilities of administration building, clinical laboratories, X-ray, and laundry for the use of this pavilion, and stipulating that cost of hospitalization for ward Indians should be paid by the Federal Government.

A similar resolution was passed by the Fresno County Board of Supervisors regarding the Wishiah project, which was also sent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Daughters of the American Revolution through Mrs. Codman, State Chairman of Indian Citizenship, was able to secure over 250 letters of indorsement for this proposition from such notable sources as churches, welfare organizations, tuberculosis associations, Indian societies, chambers of commerce, the California Federation of Women's Clubs, chapters of the D. A. R., and many prominent citizens. These indorsements were forwarded on May 20, 1935, to Congressman Harry L. Englebright of Nevada City, who with John Collier presented the matter to the Public Works officials in Washington.

On October 12 of this year, Commissioner Collier wrote Mrs. Codman confirming the news that the money had been appropriated, saying, "This fact delights us as much as it will delight you."

RAMONA HAMILTON.

COLORADO

The Coffin grove of black walnut trees, located two miles east of Longmont, stands out notably among the groves of Colorado. It received its name from Reuben F. Coffin, who yielded to the lure of the West and made the trek over the famous Overland Trail. This trail passed through a village called Burlington, on the banks of the St. Vrain creek, a short distance south of the present townsite of Longmont. From Burlington, Mr. Coffin continued his journey some distance to the northeast and stopped on the southwest one-quarter of section six,

township two north, of range sixty-eight west. Here he planted, what has proved to be, a living monument to a worthy pioneer.

When Colorado was a territory, the government gave many fine homesteads as a compensation, provided the party would live on the land for a period of five years. This offer attracted many settlers, but only men of extreme fortitude and women of supreme courage stood the test of pioneering.

In a short time, Mr. Coffin became well aware that this arid land needed trees, not only for use, but for beauty as well. Being a man who sought the worthwhile things in life, he decided to plant a grove of black walnut trees.

Tools and working capital were not plentiful, but that was no barrier to this lover of nature. In the fall of 1873, when Longmont was one year of age, the acres of his homestead were prepared carefully, and in shallow trenches black walnut seeds from Missouri, were planted. The seeds were put in rows like corn and the rows were made close together in order to force straight growth of the trunks. Since the growing of such trees in this dry climate was an experiment, two nuts were planted in each hill. In the spring the planter was gratified to see two green sprouts appearing where he expected to find not more than one. The weaker sprout was pulled from the hill and the stronger one left to grow to maturity.

After the thinning process had been completed, two thousand sturdy seedlings remained, a hopeful prospect for Mr. Coffin's altruistic venture. The first few years, the soil was cultivated regularly; then the plot was sodded to blue grass. The young trees grew very slowly, and the smaller ones were not more than four or five inches in diameter at the age of thirty years.

For many years this grove, with abundant shade and carpet of green, served as a Mecca for celebrations and happy reunions of those early pioneers who made possible the development of this section of the country. It was to this ideal picnic ground that Mr. Empson, owner of the Empson Packing Company, took his salesmen on an annual picnic. It was here that he set up his celebrated silver kettle for their benefit, as he demonstrated to them the making of his delicious currant jelly.

When the trees had grown to sufficient size to be crowded, the grove was thinned and the stocks used for fence posts. Years later when the trees had grown larger and again became crowded, they were thinned, many perfect trees yielding themselves to the needs of many. Several thousand feet of this black walnut lumber was permitted to cure for years before it was used. In the house on the homestead, are built-in features from this material. Members of this pioneer family have pieces of furniture made from this choice wood, the same being highly treasured possessions.

When this country was engaged in the world war, the government surveyed the country for supplies of all kinds. This splendid grove of black walnut trees was listed as material for making gun stocks, and during that time the owner was not allowed to cut any of the trees.

Sixty summers have poured forth their heat and added another ring of growth; for more than half a century the winters have sent their stinging blasts to temper and harden the wood; from the passing of the covered wagon to the coming of the airplane, these stalwart sentinels have marked time and today, as we look at these trees, they remind us that the present generation should preserve this grove intact that the pioneer's children and children's children may enjoy this priceless heritage.

MRS. RUTH D. WELD.

CONNECTICUT

The observance of Killingly's Tercenary has come and gone, leaving behind a host of pleasant thoughts and happy memories. The loyal townsmen in Killingly were among the first in the state to begin the celebration, and planned early in the season a big parade with bands, floats, patriotic organizations and all the rest, but alas! we envied James Whitcome Riley if he could truly say, "When God sorts out the weather and sends rain, why, rain's my choice." Certainly the rain did come in torrents along with thunder and lightning all at the critical time when bands were playing and the parade was at its height. Patriotism, however, cannot be daunted nor dampened, and though some of the colors did run, the men, women, and little children



A COLONIAL EXHIBIT IN TOWN HALL, DANIELSON, CONN.

stood fast in their places and displayed loyalty to country and to flag.

Then came an inspiration to the members of the Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, D. A. R., an inspiration which was like Mr. Phinney's turnip "which grew behind the barn; it grew and it grew and it did no harm." A colonial exhibit in Town Hall in Danielson for six days! Could it be carried out? Ask the far-seeing and wise-planning Regent and Vice-Regent, Mrs. Sidney Marland and Mrs. Henry Chapin! Ask the efficient members of the committee appointed to carry out the plans! Ask the townspeople and visitors from near and far! All will tell you that from beginning to end it was an unqualified success. The Town Hall, generously given to us for the occasion by the Selectmen, was the Mecca for several hundred visitors who registered from faraway China, France and Florida as well as from all quarters of Connecticut itself. The various exhibits in kitchen, dining-room, parlor, and bedroom gave an opportunity to examine household furniture of all kinds, priceless china, pewter, tables, chairs, quilts wrought by busy fingers in the long ago, a case filled with antique jewelry, spoons, and relics of earlier days, dolls of all ages and sizes, a cradle and a baby carriage, strange-looking to our modern eyes, tea served by hostesses, several in colonial dress; these are but a part and a small part, too, of the treasures gathered from attic, storehouse, and quaint chests. Certainly Killingly had a large

part in the history of Connecticut as she showed her colors bravely during the Tercentenary celebration which made the years 1635-1935 memorable.

MARION D. CHOLLAR,

Chairman of Committee on Historical Research, Tercentenary of Connecticut, 1635-1935.

KANSAS

A project in which Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution are showing much interest at this time is the collecting and placing of antiques, of date prior to 1865, in the rooms assigned to the organization by the state in Old Shawnee Mission, near Kansas City, Kansas.

Started in 1831 at Turner, Kansas, by the Missionary Society of the Missouri Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, as a Mission to the Shawnee Indians, with Rev. Thomas Johnson from Missouri as Director, the Mission was removed to its present location in 1838, and thereafter called the Shawnee Indian manual labor school. Its object was the teaching of trades to Indian boys, of domestic arts to Indian girls. The assertion has been made that it was the first school of its kind in the world. Children were admitted from many Indian tribes. Later on, educational subjects were added and the children of many neighboring white settlers were admitted.

The government gave 2,240 acres of land, and the first orchard in Kansas was planted

here, also an income from Indian school funds. The Methodist church contributed heavily toward erecting the buildings. The two south of the road were finished in 1839, the one north of the road in 1845. Much of the material, bricks and lumber were prepared at the school.

With the exception of an absence caused by illness from 1843 to 1847, during which time the Rev. Jerome Berryman filled his place as head of the school, Rev. Thomas Johnson remained in charge of the school until Civil War conditions and changes in government policies toward the Indians forced the closing of the school in 1864.

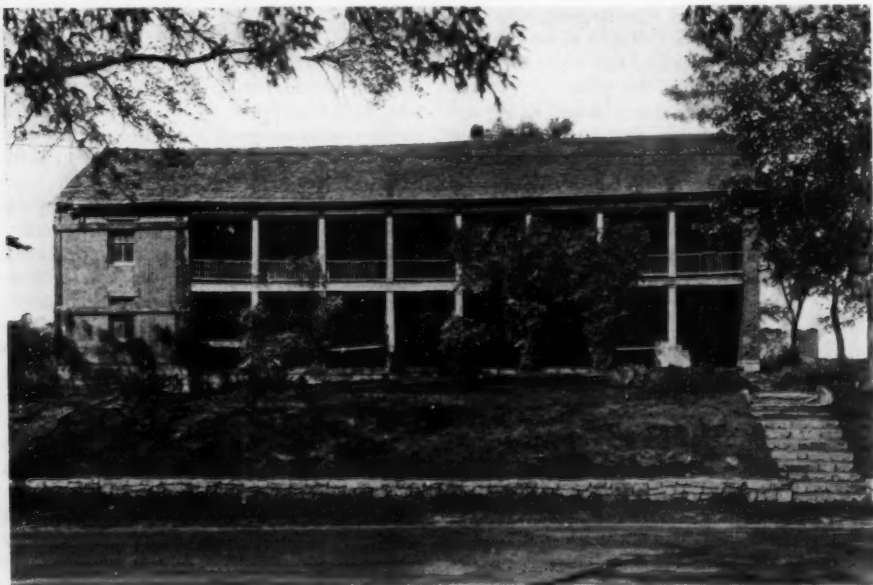
The Old Mission has considerable historic interest. The first territorial governor of Kansas, Andrew H. Reeder, had his executive offices in the north building during 1854 and 1855. After adjourning from Pawnee, the first legislature of Kansas finished its session in the main south building and there voted to make LeCompton the capital of Kansas.

After the Mission property finally passed out of the possession of the Johnson family, it had many vicissitudes. It was used as a truck farm, a dairy farm, rented piece-meal

to several tenants at once, and was even used as a road house.

Aroused by the threatened destruction of this old historic landmark, the Kansas State Historical Society, the Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution, and other patriotic organizations joined in a movement to secure the Mission for the State, and preserve it. Finally the Kansas Legislature of 1927 appropriated funds for its purchase.

Rooms in the main building south of the road were assigned to various patriotic organizations. The late Mrs. Edward Poston Pendleton, State Regent, whose death late in November 1934 so shocked and saddened all Kansas Daughters, took great interest in the fitting up of the rooms assigned to Kansas D. A. R. The work was begun at a luncheon meeting held at Shawnee Mission in September 1933, sponsored by Olathe chapter. Early in October, Colonial paper was hung, the woodwork painted white and the old fashioned wide boards of the floor refinished. Many interesting and valuable antiques are coming in, to be placed in these rooms: a walnut bureau brought from Massachusetts in 1854 to Kansas by Daniel Horne, one of the found-



THE HISTORIC "NORTH BUILDING" OF SHAWNEE MISSION

ers of Topeka; three rush bottom chairs; antique hooked rugs; a blue and white hand-woven bedspread owned by Mrs. Anthony Ward, whose children were born at Shawnee Mission while her husband was one of the teachers there; interesting old prints and newspaper accounts of Lincoln's funeral; a large walnut urn made from wood from John Brown's cabin in Linn county; a rosewood footstool with original haircloth covering from the home of former Governor Robinson; the start of a collection of pictures of all Kansas state regents, and of the seven Real Daughters known to have lived in Kansas; a Seth Thomas mantle clock now 98 years old, and other articles of great historic interest.

The names of the original owners will be placed on all articles donated, thus commemorating perpetually the privations and heroism of Kansas pioneers.

MRS. JOHN FRANCIS ELDEN, JR.

PENNSYLVANIA

The newest Chapter of the D. A. R. in Pennsylvania was organized Tuesday evening January 14 at the Mt. Lebanon United Presbyterian Church.

Dinner was served to twenty-one members and their guests. The decorations were in gold and blue.

Mrs. Harper D. Sheppard, State Regent, occupied the Chair, administering the oath of office to the Regent, Miss Martha L. McNeilly and her officers. Vice Regent, Mrs. Bernice Herrmann; Chaplain, Mrs. John S. Cort; Recording Secy., Mrs. H. Peter Van Duyl; Corresponding Secy., Mrs. Daisy Hinkley; Treasurer, Mrs. J. A. Klingensmith; Consulting Registrar, Mrs. T. A. Kenny; Historian, Reva Philips Smith; Librarian, Mrs. Charles W. Sawhill.

Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, National Chairman of the Student Loan Fund, spoke to the group.

Atty. Andrew G. Smith and Prof. John W. Anthony were the speakers of the evening.

Our historian sang old songs, dressed in an old colonial gown.

The Chapter was named Bower Hill. Bower Hill was the name of the estate owned by General John Neville near Woodville, Pa.

MARTHA L. MCNEILLY,
Chapter Regent.

SOUTH CAROLINA

For the purpose of giving information about outstanding patriots and interesting events of the Revolutionary Period, the Rebecca Motte Chapter has arranged, through the courtesy of Station WCSC, Charleston, S. C., the following broadcasts, occurring every Thursday at 6:30 P. M. through March and April:

March 5. "Beginning of Free Education," George D. Grice of College of Charleston.

March 12. "Old Exchange Building," G. L. B. Rivers, Lawyer, of Charleston.

March 19. "Old Dorchester," Mrs. J. Gallardo, Historian of Chapter.

March 26. "Fort Johnson," Dr. C. M. Fauntleroy, of Quarantine Station.

April 2. "William Washington," Rene Ravenel.

April 9. "Music of the Revolutionary Period," Mrs. C. B. Huie, of Rebecca Motte Chapter.

April 16. "Lafayette," Mrs. George Von Kolnitz, Pres., Colonial Dames.

April 23. "Historic James Island," Miss Minna McLeod, State Historian, U. D. C.

April 30. "Washington, Surveyor and Engineer," Col. W. G. Capes, U. S. Engineers Office.

MRS. R. E. DINGEMAN,
State Chairman of Radio.



Questions and Answers

Question. May a Chapter have honorary chapter officers?

Answer. There is nothing in the National By-Laws to prevent a Chapter having honorary officers if they are provided for in the Chapter By-Laws.

In general, it is wise to discourage the election of honorary officers in Chapters. Complications arise from the election of honorary officers, particularly in Chapters of average size. Even in State organizations, it is a wise policy to permit no honorary officers except possibly Honorary State Regents. At no time should an honorary office be conferred upon a member who has not held the corresponding active office.

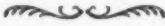
There is also confusion as to honorary members and associate members. No Chapter may elect to either honorary or associate membership a person who is not a member of the National Society. There are no carefully drawn rules, but custom in our Society has developed this distinction.

An honorary member is one whom a Chapter wishes to honor regardless of the likelihood of her attending Chapter meet-

ings. For example, a member may have rendered distinguished service to the Society after transferring from the Chapter through which she joined. That Chapter, wishing to honor her, makes their former member an honorary member of their Chapter. She has no obligations whatsoever to that Chapter, but through her honorary membership has the privilege of attending their meetings whenever it is possible for her to do so.

The custom of electing associate members has grown up because of the fact that many members spend several months of the year in different localities from that in which they hold Chapter membership. For example, hundreds of our members spend the winter either in Florida or California. Chapters have established associate memberships in order to grant these visiting Daughters the privilege of attending the several meetings that may be held during their temporary residence.

In order that these associate members may feel free to accept the courtesies and privileges for a period of months, it is customary for Chapters to establish small dues for associate members.



Announcements

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, will hold a meeting for Chapter Regents in the rear section of the main floor of Constitution Hall on Monday afternoon, April 20th, at four o'clock. It is hoped that all Chapter Regents who attend the Continental Congress will plan to attend this meeting.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., will hold a Round-Table discussion for State and Chapter Treasurers in the same place on the same afternoon at five o'clock. All State and Chapter Treasurers in attendance at the Congress are urged to be present.

Much of the discussion will be of interest to Chapter Regents. All Regents, who find it possible to do so, are invited to remain after the meeting of the Organizing Secretary General for the Round-Table of Treasurers.

Announcements of other meetings to take place before the actual opening of the Continental Congress will be made in the April Magazine.

The Memorial Services and the Pilgrimage to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and to Mount Vernon will take place on Sunday, April 19th, the day before the official opening of the Continental Congress.

National Officers and Committees

Americanism

THE Americanism Committee is building up a sense of citizenship responsibility. These principles of loyalty and patriotism implanted in the minds of our people are an important factor for the defense of our country. A perusal of the reports of the work done in this section fills anyone with enthusiasm, and makes one admit that faith and inspiration comprise a dynamic power for building of Home and Country.

All races, creeds, nationalities; men, women, and children are served. The work of helping those wishing naturalization has been going on for years; twenty years in one night school in Illinois, and for a long time in a city in Michigan. This is so appreciated by the Department of Labor that the federal examiners are sent to these schools. In other places the D. A. R. are admitted with the applicant to the examinations. Several thousand Manuals are distributed at the naturalizations as well as other places, and I know from personal experience that as many as ten people sometimes read each manual. These books are a great protection to the ignorant foreigners against exploitation. In each state ceremonies are held to make the new citizens realize that this step means progress for them.

Organizing the women takes understanding and tact. A group in Michigan has two hundred women of nineteen nationalities in a Citizen School Association, whose objects are to promote citizenship and adult education, to unite women of all nationalities in a closer bond of friendship and understanding, and for mutual improvement. There are similar groups in the other states.

The participation in all forms of relief work, community and state, as well as co-operation with Federal Relief Projects, is general. Hungry children have been fed, clothes and school books provided, and a kindergarten for foreign born children with FERA teachers maintained. Prizes

have been given for patriotic and historical papers. Work has been done for the boys in the CCC, although personal contact has not been encouraged. In Northern Illinois the Chaplain was very grateful for magazines, a piano, victrola, games, cards, and for the opportunity to have a group from the CCC give a program for the boys in the Veterans' Hospital.

The chapters in the Fourth Division in Illinois, the Chicago district, are organized into a joint committee under a vice-chairman. This makes a very satisfactory program possible, and also provides much inspiration to the workers. There are twenty-six chapters in this division. One worker in Michigan who had made many personal visits to the homes of the foreign born says, "The children (of the first generation) are not so numerous, they are healthier and handsomer and more intelligent. When we see them and realize that they are the future American citizens . . . knowing how little they will give in return, it does behoove us to awaken loyalty to their adopted country in the minds of both mothers and children."

CHERYL CLINGMAN PFLAGER,
Vice-Chairman.

Approved Schools

THE National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was recently left a legacy of \$24,000, the annual interest from which was to be used for our Approved Schools in North Carolina and Tennessee. These are Crossnore School in North Carolina, and Lincoln Memorial University and Maryville College in Tennessee. The money has been invested at interest which yields a yearly income of \$690, or \$230 for each school.

This fall the money was sent to the schools to use as they saw fit and it was interesting to note that they all used it for scholarships. Mrs. Sloop has written such an interesting letter telling how their money was used that I quote it:

"For good measure we are giving you-all five scholarships, three girls, and two boys, taken from the various departments. Kitty Killian is the oldest of the group, 18 years old and in the third grade, a girl who has never had any chance in life until she came to Crossnore; in spite of her age and the grade she is in she promises to be very worth-while, and she is desperately anxious to 'get on.' Mildred Carver is one of the middle-sized girls, her father is dead, and her mother has waged a hard fight to feed her five children and keep them together; but her back was so injured from helping to lift logs that she is now in a very weakened condition, and unable to do much of anything; the burden of looking after the children falls on Crossnore and the friends of Crossnore. Myrtle Clarke, the 'least' girl we are giving you is 11 years old. She comes from Kawanah, an isolated corner of our county, and that is truly isolation! Myrtle is very small for her age, a quaint little thing, with such a sweet little grin. Her mother died when she was only a year old. She is one of fifteen children, and her father has the reputation for being a mean man. She has a step-mother now who is so busy raising the 'second crop o' young'uns' that she cannot look after the first ones, for always there is the wolf, hungry at the door.

"Of the two boys we are giving you-all, Warren Lunsford is fine—he is fifteen years old, and one of six boys in the family. His is the story of a drunken, no-account father who is not even allowed to enter his home. The man doesn't own even a foot of land. When Warren first came to us he had a serious kidney condition which after weeks of care in the hospital, and continuous treatment by Dr. Sloop, we have been able to arrest and we trust that he may have real health and strength as he grows to maturity. His next older brother is 17 years old, but has had to give up the idea of an education, and now has a relief job, trying to support the mother and younger members of the family.

"Last and least is MacDonald Ollis. The other four of your Agnes Carpenter scholarship children are all promising. MacDonald has been quite the reverse, but in spite of his former and family history we are

backing the little 'chappie' and staking our faith and your help on his ability to make good. He is eleven years old, and certainly has been headed for the chain gang; his father is already there, and his mother in the reformatory. MacDonald is a bright youngster, but because of his 'meanness' has spent three years in the first grade and two years in the second, just too *possessed* to study anything but aggravation. Even so, we are, after five years, seeing little by little a steady, and, we devoutly hope, a sure improvement in this child who so needs to be rescued from an awful heritage. We believe we will win out, for these mountain lands are full of desperate stories of lawless folk, who with a decent education and 'a chance' a generation or two ago might have been worth while citizens."

Doesn't that make you want to leave something to the National Society for the Approved Schools? No amount is too small to be put to good use.

KATHARINE MATTHIES,

National Chairman.

Better Films

IT HAS been repeatedly said that the box office governs the type of films that are produced, and that public opinion can best assert itself through patronage of such pictures as it wants, thus translating its judgment into box-office receipts.

As to whether good, clean, wholesome films, well and artistically directed and produced, with actors of character and ability, are money-making ventures, to some extent can be learned from the last annual survey made by the *Motion Picture Herald*, the results of which were published in one of its recent issues, as to the biggest money-making stars of 1934-35.

This survey was made of the independent exhibitors of the nation, excluding those with producer or distributor affiliation, and should give a fairly good cross-section of the country. Managers reported who were the ten stars who brought the most money into their box offices, based on actual results, but not necessarily in the order of amount realized. The tabulation was based on the total number of times the player was mentioned in such reports.

There were two hundred players in all named by the managers, and of these the first two are players who have consistently appeared in only clean, wholesome pictures, free to a large extent from objectionable situations, dialogue, and suggestiveness.

The first, Shirley Jane Temple, born April 23, 1929, who entered motion pictures in 1932, has certainly appeared in pictures suitable for any type audience.

The second, Will Rogers, has never, with one possible exception, allowed his name or talent to be linked with anything but clean and wholesome entertainment. It is interesting to note that in the previous year Will Rogers won the highest ranking, and each year this survey has been made has always been among the first ten.

It is apparent that the public is showing a preference for what we like to call "Better Films," and we are led to believe that this, in part, has come about through the efforts put forth by the various organizations to give the theater patrons a guide by which they can intelligently select their motion-picture entertainment.

HENRIETTA S. MCINTIRE,
National Chairman.

The following pictures are listed as suitable for type of audience indicated, and the synopsis is given to aid in selecting your motion picture entertainment.

A.—Adults Y.—Youth C.—Children

THE LADY CONSENTS (RKO).

Ann Harding, Herbert Marshall, Margaret Lindsay, Edward Ellis.

Ann Harding is outstanding as the true and sympathetic wife of a young doctor who divorces her to marry a young girl with whom he has become infatuated. The fidelity of the first wife and the influence of the doctor's father solve the problem. Pertinent to the haste of modern life of today. Excellent entertainment. A. Y.

A MESSAGE TO GARCIA (20th Century-Fox).

Wallace Beery, John Boles, Barbara Stanwyck.

This elaborate production is based on the historical incident immortalized by Elbert Hubbard's famous essay. Among the interesting sequences is President McKinley's decision to establish contact with Cuba's General Garcia on the outbreak of the Spanish-American War followed by the destruction of the battleship *Maine*; Garcia's

Army in battle, and other episodes in Cuba's struggle for freedom, also the delivery of the famous message. A. Y.

MR. HOBO (Gaumont-British).

George Arliss, Gene Gerrard, Frank Cellier.

George Arliss again shows his greatness as an actor in this role of a "hobo." While receiving a meal in exchange for service on the estate of the Granville family he stays long enough to straighten out their personal and financial difficulties. Good family picture.

PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER (20th Century-Fox).

Victor McLaglen, Freddie Bartholomew, Gloria Stuart.

The rough soldier sent to kidnap a boy king turns out to be his best friend and helps to restore him to his throne. This is a delightful imaginative fairy tale in spite of some exciting scenes including machine guns. A. Y. C.

DRIFT FENCE (Paramount).

Buster Crabbe, Tom Keen, Katherine DeMille.

A regulation Zane Grey story. A Texas ranger impersonates the heir of a wealthy ranch owner, and thereby saves the ranch for its owners. Some fine photography of the Arizona cow country, and scenes of building the "drift fence." Family.

EXCLUSIVE STORY (M-G-M).

Franchot Tone, Madge Evans, Joseph Calleia.

A newspaper reporter in an attempt to expose the "Numbers Racket" has been dramatized here, in which you will find excitement, thrills and tense action. A. Y.

SUTTER'S GOLD (Universal).

Lee Tracy, Binnie Barnes, Montague Fox.

This picture is the romantic and dramatic biography of John Sutter upon whose land gold was discovered. As one of the first pictures dealing strictly with personalities and events that are typically American history in character it should interest any audience.

SKY PARADE (Paramount).

William Gargan, Katherine DeMille, Kent Taylor.

A thrill history of commercial and business aviation development in the United States from the days of the ex-war air fliers down to the present. This picture will prove of unusual interest to juveniles.

MAGNIFICENT OBSESSION (Universal).

Irene Dunn, Robert Taylor, Charles Butterworth.

An excellent portrayal of the regeneration of a playboy who has caused the death of a famous surgeon and has been responsible through an accident for blindness to the doctor's wife. His

obsession then for life is to repair the damage and to this end he becomes a noted brain surgeon. A. Y.

TWO IN THE DARK (RKO).

Walter Abel, Margaret Graham, Wallace Ford.

From a wound on the head, the hero becomes a victim of amnesia and becomes involved in a baffling murder mystery. The picture is splendidly directed and acted, and its entertainment holds to the end. A. Y.

THE GHOST GOES WEST (United Artists).

Robert Donat, Jean Parker, Eugene Pallette.

Murdock Clourie, last son of the last chief of a clan, is killed and is condemned by his father to haunt the family castle until the honor of the family is avenged by subducing a MacLaglan, hereditary enemy of his family. The ruined castle with the ghost is bought by a rich American and rebuilt on the sands of Florida. The haunting acts on shipboard and later in Florida are very amusing. A. Y.

THE STORY OF LOUIS PASTEUR (Warner Brothers).

Paul Muni, Josephine Hutchinson, Anita Louise.

A dramatic biography of the great scientist; the disappointments and discouragements that he faced in his battle against disease and superstition. His discoveries and genius are well portrayed by an able cast. A. Y.

EVERYBODY'S OLD MAN (Fox).

Rochelle Hudson, Johnny Downs, Norman Foster.

Irvin S. Cobb is the star of this production and is one of the best known contemporary personalities. The story deals with an old commercial Tycoon who loses his desire for battle when his old rival dies. In Europe he finds the son and daughter of his old foe squandering their fortune. He contrives to become their guardian and with them goes into competition with his own business now conducted by his nephew. A successful business merger results. A. Y.

THE PETRIFIED FOREST (Warner Brothers).

Leslie Howard, Bette Davis.

Leslie Howard is at his best in this intellectual treat. A disillusioned writer, Alan Squire, meets an ambitious girl, Gabrielle, in a desert gas station. He recognizes her great artistic ability, wills her his life insurance and sacrifices himself when outlaw killers commandeer the station. A.

TOUGH GUY (M-G-M).

Jackie Cooper, Joseph Calleia, Rin-Tin-Tin, Jr.

A boy and his dog become mixed up with a desperate gang. When the boy and the leader

become friends, the criminal softens and becomes fond of the child. Rather exciting, but plenty of action, and scene after scene display the sagacity of Rin-Tin-Tin, Jr. A. Y. C.

Shorts

HONEYLAND (M-G-M).

Happy Harmonies. The bees of Honeyland frolic while they gather honey. Enchanting technicolor cartoon. Family and Junior Matinee.

LAND OF THE EAGLE (RKO).

The World on Parade. Beautiful and romantic views of old and new Guatemala. Interesting comments by Alois Havrilla. Family.

BROKEN TOYS (United Artists).

Walt Disney's Silly Symphony. A charming and appealing color cartoon in which discarded broken toys are urged by a sailor doll to help mend one another and so get out of the "dumps." Later, in a state of more or less repair, they march gladly over the fields to bring happiness to the children in an orphanage. Family and Junior Matinee.

BALLOON LAND (Republic).

Color cartoon of life in the land of balloons, ending with the overthrow of their arch enemy, the Pincushion Man. Good for children and the family.

ALIAS ST. NICK (M-G-M).

Technicolor cartoon of a mother mouse who reads "The Night Before Christmas" to her assembled children, all of whom are believers in Santa Claus, except one small rodent who discovers a fox masquerading as the whiskered saint and saves their lives. Excellent. Children and family.

CASE OF THE LOST SHEEP (Universal).

Oswald. Bo-Peep's sheep, get tired of their spinach and leave home to beg food from Little Red Riding Hood, Mother Hubbard and Jackie Horner until they are discovered by the radio pie-man and gladly return home. Good. Children and family.

YE OLD TOY SHOP (Fox) Terrytoon.

The best of the Terrytoons. A toy-maker leaves his shop on a wintry night, whereupon all his creations are animated and hold carnival to the strains of merry music. Very good for children and the family.

MEDITERRANEAN SONGS (F.W.).

This is a short subject of great charm and beauty. Robert Bruce presents exquisite Italian scenes with appropriate music. Excellent for all ages.

OLD FAITHFUL SPEAKS (F.W.).

This is a remarkable film of Old Faithful Geyser and the mighty waters of the Yellowstone, with

unusually good narrative. One hears the actual roar of geysers and cascades. Excellent for all ages.

FLOWERS FOR MADAME (Vitaphone).

A lovely fantasy of flowers as they pass in parade to be judged in a contest. Fine color effects. Excellent for all.

Correct Use of the Flag

JUNE 14 is the official birthday of the United States Flag, the Flag Day that is celebrated in schools and institutions throughout the nation. It is not too soon for us to be reminded that Flag Day comes in mid-June.

It was on this date, in 1777, that Congress adopted the resolution creating our Flag with thirteen stars and thirteen red and white stripes. However, even today, this important anniversary has not been officially declared a day worthy of nation-wide observance. Nevertheless, in recent years, schools, churches, social and patriotic organizations have increasingly observed it. You will remember that in 1917, because America had entered the World War, the President proclaimed June 14, on that one occasion only, a public holiday.

It seems that Jonathan Flynt Morris, of Hartford, Connecticut, in the spring of 1861 gave the first impetus to an observation of Flag Day. The Civil War had caused people to be especially interested in the Flag (just as the World War did). Mr. Morris asked Charles Dudley Warner, one of the editors of the *Hartford Courant*, to write an editorial suggesting the celebration of Flag Day. Editor Warner wrote so effectively that the day was very generally observed that year throughout Connecticut, although on June 8 instead of June 14.

Sixteen years later, in 1877, the nation observed the one hundredth anniversary of the Flag on June 14. In 1892, a Civil War veteran, Le Roy Van Horn of Chicago, became interested in establishing a Flag Day. He assembled a throng of Chicago school children in one of the city parks to hold Flag Day exercises—singing, saluting, speaking—to honor the Stars and Stripes. Other people became actively interested in this movement. The Governor of New York in 1897 issued a proclamation for

the observance of the day. Since the World War, we have become increasingly Flag-conscious in many ways, chiefly in the matter of handling, using, and saluting the Flag with scrupulous respect.

However, we still do not have an official Flag Day. I should like to emphasize by means of this lesson-letter the fact that Flag Day should have official governmental recognition, not necessarily as a public holiday, but certainly as a day to be respectfully observed nationally. In a later lesson, I shall make suggestions for Flag Day programs in clubs, schools, and churches. Eventually, no doubt, Flag Day will be officially proclaimed. In the meantime, let us not fail to observe it properly and affectionately.

[NOTE: The above data on the development of the Flag Day tradition have been taken from Willis Fletcher Johnson's book, *The National Flag* (Houghton Mifflin Company, N. Y., 1930), the newest and possibly the best book on Flag history—a good book for any American to read.]

MRS. MARTIN L. SIGMON,
National Chairman.

Girl Home Makers

“GIRL Home Makers: the promise of womanhood and motherhood. Home, the place where character is formed; where preparation for life is made; where love for and faith in God and man are built. America is a nation of homes. There can be no finer work than to train and to be the guiding influence for the Home Makers of tomorrow. Upon them rests the future of this land.” These are the words of our President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, and ours is a part of her Youth Program announced last fall.

Our purpose is to encourage all girls in the study of home economics, that they may understand that proper food and pleasant surroundings make life worth-while; that they may gain the confidence developed through knowledge, and become better home-makers.

This work was first undertaken by the D. A. R. in Ohio, in response to the influx of foreigners about twenty years ago. Clubs were formed to teach cooking, sewing, and the arts of practical home-making. Since

then, the idea has spread all over the country, with clubs for all girls of all ages. California, Illinois, New York, and Ohio lead in the number of Girl Home Maker Clubs. A course of instruction was formed including cooking, sewing, household duties, care of the sick, marketing, and good citizenship. Later, a course in social training was added for girls of high-school age, to teach the accepted code of good manners and to develop the art of being a gracious hostess so that they may start their own home lives with regard for the amenities, and gain a poise and dignity that will make them happier.

Cooperation is the spirit of the present time. Finding that other organizations such as Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Girl Reserves, and 4H Clubs are carrying on similar work in many of our communities, the D. A. R. believes it is wiser to encourage and cooperate, in such cases, rather than to start new groups. We have great respect and admiration for the work done by the Girl Scouts. Since certain ten badges won by the Girl Scouts correspond closely to our Course of Instruction, we are glad to offer them our Awards of Merit to express our approval and appreciation of their accomplishments along home-making lines. Special prizes are often given to girls for outstanding work in 4H Clubs, which teach girls "home-making practises and the finer and more significant things of rural life." Connecticut and Rhode Island have given scholarships to 4H Club girls to represent their States at the National 4H Congress in Washington, D. C.

More and more home economics is finding its place in the school curriculum. Probably more girls take up the career of home-making than any other, so why not provide special training for them? The Massachusetts Department of Education has a program of home-economics instruction built upon a broad conception of home-making. Their Bulletin states: "The home requires not only that the mother shall have skill, but also that she shall have the ability to develop the social, financial, and cultural side of home life." Can we do better than to encourage these ideals in our public schools? When girls find interior decoration, costume design, home nursing, and

home management a part of their course of study, they realize there is more than just cooking and sewing to the art of home-making; that intelligent planning is necessary to manage a home successfully.

The establishment of state scholarships for Girl Home Makers is the new project of this committee. Already Ohio, Virginia, Tennessee, and New York have state loan funds available for college students of home economics; but this scholarship is to be a gift to a high-school girl to enable her to continue her education in college along home-economics lines.

Massachusetts is leading the way in this project, with Iowa following closely. The Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution thoroughly approve the study of home economics in the high schools, and wish to encourage more girls to take up this study as an elective. Therefore, the Massachusetts D. A. R. offers a \$100 scholarship to the girl chosen from the graduating classes of the senior high schools of Massachusetts, who has shown special interest in home economics and is eligible for entrance to State Teachers' College at Framingham, or Massachusetts State College at Amherst, or Simmons College at Boston. The applicant must have had at least one year's work, preferably the senior year, in Household Arts. Other requirements are good character, definite aims, and a real need of assistance. This competition is being carried on now in the high schools of Massachusetts and a girl will be chosen in May to receive this scholarship.

We stand for protection of home and love of country. We pledge ourselves to instill these principles in the mind and heart of our American girl. The family circle lives within the protected home because the Flag which flies over us represents freedom. The American home enjoys this freedom today because men and women defended home and country. May we protect this blessed heritage by giving our country home makers of the highest type.

The beauty of the home is order—
The blessing of the home is contentment—
The glory of the home is hospitality—
The privilege of the home is protection—

The obligation of the home is unfailing loyalty—
The foundation of the home is belief in God.

VESTELLA BURR DANIELS,
National Chairman.

Genealogical Records

Last August several projects were listed on which Chapter committees might work. No. 1 was a Survey of Source Materials. The need for this was realized by many chapters and almost 500 requested the outline and instructions so they might undertake it. As so many copies had to be made, it was decided to print it, and various circumstances combined to delay the printing.

In the meantime, a somewhat similar survey or inventory was proposed to the Federal Government, at an estimated cost of five million dollars. It was approved, but only for \$1,250,000.00, which sum is not sufficient to complete it in as full detail as should be done. It is to be made as the Historical Records Survey of the Writers Project under the Works Progress Administration.

The Federal project proposed to cover state archives, county records, library collections, newspapers, maps, and photographs. The D. A. R. project proposed to cover county records, library collections, newspapers, maps, church, cemetery, and tombstone records, private and miscellaneous papers, and bibliography. It is obvious there is much overlapping.

The Federal Government requested the aid of the D. A. R. in carrying through their project. This is natural in view of the known interest of the Society in the preservation of records of the past. As the Society is always willing to place its facilities at the service of our National Government, this aid was of course promised. The National Chairman of Genealogical Records was also asked to assist in this work, in a purely volunteer and advisory capacity.

The following plan has therefore been worked out, in order that there may be a maximum degree of cooperation and as little duplication and waste of effort as possible.

As the Federal survey is put into opera-

tion in each state, the State Regent and State Chairman of Genealogical Records will be notified by the National Chairman of the plans for work in that state and will be asked to offer certain definite aid to the State or local supervisors of the Federal project. Close contact will be maintained at all times between the chapter chairmen cooperating, the State Chairman, and the National Chairman, and through the National Chairman with the National Supervisor of the Federal project.

The work of the members of the chapter Genealogical Records committees and others interested, throughout the United States, will be thus placed at the disposal of the National Supervisor of the Federal project in those localities where he finds need for them—either in advisory capacities or to assist in the actual work where there are not sufficient workers available. In those localities where the Federal project finds it impossible to have workers to do the inventory work, members of the D. A. R. committees will make the inventories according to the Federal survey plan and furnish the necessary copies to the State supervisors for inclusion in the master inventory. This work will be on a voluntary basis and as the members find time for such work.

In recognition of the cooperation of the D. A. R., the Historical Records Survey will furnish to the Society, for the D. A. R. Library, a copy of their master inventory of State and Local Records throughout the entire United States.

This is a wonderful opportunity to work with the Federal Government in taking an inventory of all state and local records. The value to the Society of such an inventory cannot be overestimated. The information contained therein will be available to all committees as well as to the general public, through its deposit in the library.

It is, of course, recognized that this is a monumental task, even with the tremendous quantity of work to be done by the Federal Government. But five hundred of our chapters were willing to undertake it at once, unaided, and with no such assistance. Working in unison with the Government, great results can be accomplished. By fol-

lowing closely the master plan, by coordination of effort and of data, and by spending infinite time on details so as to have uniform reports from all localities, excellent results can be obtained. Then the D. A. R. can continue on the additional phases covered by their proposed project. The result will be probably the greatest single contribution to historical and genealogical research that can be made.

Chapters will hear through their State Chairman when and how they can assist with this work. Meanwhile, any chapter that so desires may undertake that part of the D. A. R. survey that is outside the scope of the Federal project, i. e., church records, cemetery records, tombstone inscriptions, private records, miscellaneous records, and the bibliography. Copies of the outline of the D. A. R. survey have been mailed to each State Regent and to each State Chairman of Genealogical Records. Further information will be furnished promptly, if requested.

It was necessary to proceed so rapidly with plans for this work and the cooperation with those in charge of the Federal project that it was not possible to consult the State Regents or State Chairman. However, the National Chairman feels sure all will be very happy to cooperate along the lines outlined above, and will feel, as does the National Chairman, that this is an opportunity for the Daughters of the American Revolution to have a material part in one of the most important historical projects ever undertaken by the National Government, and at the same time to secure for the Society a complete inventory of all state and county records.

JEAN STEPHENSON,
National Chairman.

Junior Membership

THE Director of Junior Group Membership takes pleasure in presenting the following excerpts from a letter received from Mrs. John Y. Richardson, an Assistant Director, relative to the activities of Juniors in the State of Oregon.

"We have four flourishing chapters in Portland (Oregon)—I have had each chapter regent appoint a chairman of the junior

group. We are making the age range from 18 to 32. We are organizing with a full corps of officers, to meet in an adjoining quarters with the senior chapter and join the older women at tea time. We are thinking about a definite program for these younger women. I have always felt the need of this activity and I am simply thrilled to put the wheels in motion. We have searched the C. A. R. roster to determine which girls are ready for transfers, contacting daughters of every member and publicizing the new idea in every way.

"Each summer I write to all larger towns in the state to ask for eligibles for my college groups. I get the names and submit them to the campus girls and if desirable invite them to tea and explain the objects of the society and help make out their applications. I find that youth is very discriminating and this is as it should be. The college girls wish to maintain a very high standard, scholastically and socially. They do not exclude any reasonable application, but determine the fitness and desirability in a very fair manner.

"One of our first activities will be a membership drive in the city chapters—they will call and contact new material. We will send them to our Americanization headquarters and hospital centers, have a motor corp, use them in Red Cross Membership Drive (Oregon always assists the Red Cross). They will represent us on the Community Chest Drive and any other call for civic activity.

"The groups just out of college will have a program prepared that will stimulate and challenge them to study our national defense activities.

"We are fortunate in having a fine leader in our largest chapter and she will help the others too in the civic things.

"One regent told me today that she had ordered the first ten dollars worth of articles from Berea and that the Junior Group would sell the articles and make approved schools a definite work. I think that younger members might adopt a girl or boy and write to them, send aid in clothing and books and become interested in certain students and see them through the school days.

"At Oregon State College, the College

chapter gave a campus bridge party and awarded a scholarship to a worthy senior girl. They had great fun in helping her with her graduation outfit too. They had a Loan Book Shelf. They collected second hand text books, bought a few new ones and loaned to students for the term. This was most helpful to the poor students in the University. It created interest in that it was called the D. A. R. Loan Shelf. This year I have asked every chapter in the state to give at least one text book for the collection."

National Defense Through Patriotic Education

A NATIONAL Defense Symposium will be held in the Ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel on Monday, April 20th, at two o'clock.

All phases of national defense will be presented by authoritative speakers and time given for discussion.

Every member of the Society is cordially invited to this meeting.

National Membership

THE Reinstatement Honor Roll will be exhibited at the Continental Congress in April. This roll will contain the names of the chapters which have reinstated all members who have been dropped from their rolls because of resignation or non-payment of dues between January 1, 1935 and March 1, 1936. The list should be prepared by the chapter treasurer and registrar and sent before March 15 to the Registrar General, to be verified by records in the office of the Treasurer General. Only those chapters which have made such reinstatements within that period should report.

Reference to the reports of the Treasurer General and the Registrar General at the February Meetings of the National Board will convince all of the necessity of keeping our members as well as admitting new members to the Society. In this way only can we claim a net gain of membership.

Correspondence in the office of the Regis-

trar General is very heavy and requires the full time of an experienced clerk who makes every effort to answer all questions. In sending applications to this office the chapter registrar should see to it that all required signatures are given. In one mail recently seventy-five applications had to be returned because of this neglect. This adds to the cost in time and postage. May we have your cooperation? Again we repeat—send all money for whatever purpose to the Treasurer General.

Our Consent Plan is meeting with enthusiastic support. We take this means of acknowledging the fine lists received and the perfect arrangement of the information required. We fully appreciate the work that this requires on the part of the Chapter Registrar. Some chapters, however, are notifying us of the action taken by the chapter in giving this consent, but are not sending the required information. Please bear in mind that the national number, name, maiden name of member, and the names of Revolutionary ancestors of each member, with the states from which they served, are required. This information is in the duplicate papers filed with the Chapter Registrar. It is also to be found in some of the chapter year books. Notification of consents granted cannot be credited unless accompanied by information necessary for marking the ancestor cards. The filing of these lists and the marking of the ancestor cards to indicate this consent are under the direct supervision of the Secretary to the Registrar General. Envelopes containing these lists, or inquiries therefrom, should be marked "Consents."

A Registrars and Membership Committee Meeting will be held during Congress and everyone interested in this phase of our work is invited to be present.

We wish to be especially helpful during Congress week to those delegates living remote from our Library, so we have arranged to have our genealogists give special attention to those who desire assistance. The Library will be open on the Saturdays preceding and following Congress. Our Genealogical Records Committee has collected the most valuable unpublished records in America—deeds, wills, Bible records, cemetery records, etc., and they will be available to you.

The Librarian General, the Librarian, the Registrar General and the genealogists of her office will gladly assist you in your research. Members only are admitted to the Library during the month of April.

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,
Registrar General.

D. A. R. Magazine

Excerpts from a letter from Mrs. Frank J. Cornell, Regent, James Madison Chapter, New York:

"James Madison Chapter, D. A. R., gives your magazine to three public libraries as well as to the schools and in some places it is used a great deal, in others the librarian said it was not being used at all! This I felt would never do, for I think the Magazine is worthy of attention not only by D. A. R. members but by citizens as well.

"Something had to be done to arouse curiosity and interest so I wrote an article and sent it to the three local papers. Clipping from the 'Sherburne News' follows:

"The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine' is in your Public Library, having been given by courtesy of James Madison Chapter, D. A. R., to Hamilton, Sherburne and Earlville Libraries. Are you making use of it? If not, why not?

"In Case You Wish to Inquire" found in the September 1935 issue on pages 523-527 inclusive, will give you information about the Constitution of the United States. Then read the article on page 540 and 541.

"The October 1935 issue, pages 600-601 will tell of the Better Films Work and a

synopsis of many pictures. Also on page 602 is an article on the Correct Use of the Flag which should be read by every citizen and by teachers and pupils and co-operation given.

"In the November 1935 number of the Magazine on page 651 is a request for a Historic Costume. D. A. R. members would be particularly interested in this 'Want.' Historic Anniversaries of the Month on page 655 is worthy of notice by all who are interested in History and Current Events. More reviews of Moving Picture on pages 660-661.

"The December 1935 magazine on page 755 has a short sketch of two of the seventeen schools on the Approved Schools list which are helped by D. A. R. Organizations. Two schools 'Tamassee' in South Carolina, and 'Kate Duncan Smith' Alabama are supported entirely by D. A. R. Chapters. The two schools mentioned in this article in the December magazine are the 'Berea College' in Kentucky and 'The Berry Schools' in Georgia.

"Every issue contains splendid articles and reviews, only a few of which have been mentioned. Two year subscriptions have been donated to the libraries of the Smyrna and Poolville Schools. Mrs. Charles E. Sanford of Hamilton is chairman of this Committee in the local Chapter. Yearly subscriptions \$2.00 or two years for \$3.00. Personal subscriptions will be gladly received by the chairman. We urge you to read the magazine and know more about the important work done by this National Organization."

D. PURYEAR,
National Chairman.



Chapter Work Told Pictorially



HOUSED IN THE "PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS" AT SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, A BUILDING OVER 300 YEARS OF AGE, IS THE GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL LIBRARY OF THE STEPHEN WATTS KEARNY CHAPTER, D. A. R. THE CONTINUOUS BUILDING-UP OF THIS LIBRARY IS THE OUTSTANDING WORK OF THIS CHAPTER EACH YEAR. THE LIBRARY IS SUPERVISED BY THE LIBRARIAN FOR THE LIBRARY EXTENSION WORK OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO.



MARTIN SEVERANCE CHAPTER, PASADENA, CALIF. THEIR BOARD, PICTURED ABOVE, SHOWS FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. AMY HOWE BURNETT, REGENT; MRS. CHARLES FRY, FIRST VICE-REGENT; MRS. M. J. JACKSON, SECOND VICE-REGENT; MRS. WILLIAM A. POLLARD, RECORDING SECRETARY; MISS ELIZABETH CONNER, TREASURER; MRS. LUCY BASCOM, REGISTRAR; MISS JENNIE M. ANDERSON, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY; MRS. D. M. WINTER, CHAPLAIN; MRS. EDWIN C. ELTON, HISTORIAN; MRS. J. H. LOWREY, LIBRARIAN; MRS. GEORGE E. CURTIS AND MRS. EVAN MEESE, ADVISORY BOARD.



SCENE FROM PAGEANT "FROM MANY—ONE" BY MRS. J. HARRIS BAUGHMAN,
STATE REGENT, TALLULAH CHAPTER, TALLULAH, LA.



CANOE PLACE CHAPTER, FORT ALLEGANY, PA., DEDICATED THE GRAVE OF BEULAH SAWYER SHERWOOD,
DAUGHTER OF DR. ISRAEL SAWYER, A MINUTE MAN IN THE REVOLUTION, WHO LEFT HIS PLOW AND TWO
YOKE OF OXEN WITH A BOY AND STARTED AT ONCE FOR THE BATTLE FRONT.



HISTORICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEDICATED A MARKER IN ROCK CREEK CHURCH, ROCK CREEK PARISH, TO COMMEMORATE ITS FOUNDING, AND TO HONOR ITS MEMBERS WHO WERE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.



MARGARET LYNN LEWIS CHAPTER, ROANOKE, VA., SPONSORED AN ANNUAL COLONIAL TEA FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE STUDENT LOAN FUND.



JANESVILLE CHAPTER, JANESVILLE, WIS., AT THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, MARKED THE FIRST HOME SITE IN JANESVILLE.



SARANAC CHAPTER, PLATTSBURG, N. Y., HAS RECENTLY COME INTO POSSESSION OF A CHAPTER HOUSE, THROUGH THE GIFT OF ONE OF ITS DEVOTED MEMBERS, MRS. KATE CLEVELAND SMITH. HER SON, CLEVELAND W. SMITH, HAS PRESENTED AN ILLUMINATED SIGN FOR THE CHAPTER NAME. THE LOT ON WHICH THE HOUSE STANDS WAS FIRST THE PROPERTY OF CHARLES PLATT, A SOLDIER IN THE REVOLUTION, AND LATER OF JOHN PALMER, AN OFFICER OF THE REVOLUTION, DESCENDANTS OF BOTH OF WHOM ARE MEMBERS OF THE CHAPTER.



ANN GRIDLEY CHAPTER, HILLSDALE, MICH., HAS THE UNIQUE DISTINCTION OF HAVING AMONG ITS MEMBERSHIP FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE SAME FAMILY: MRS. ISABELLE SOMMERS FINK, MRS. EMMA FINK LYON, MRS. VIVIAN LYON MOORE, AND MISS PATRICIA MOORE.



SKOKIE VALLEY CHAPTER, KENILWORTH, ILL., PLACED A BRONZE TABLET ON THE LYCH-GATE OF CHRIST CHURCH, WINNETKA, TO MARK THE SITE WHERE THE FIRST CHURCH WAS BUILT, THE FIRST CEMETERY ESTABLISHED, AND THE FIRST TAVERN BUILT.



URBANA CHAPTER, URBANA, OHIO, HELD A MEETING ON THE OLD FARM WHERE THE CRANSTON FAMILY CEMETERY IS LOCATED. JOHN CRANSTON, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, WAS BORN IN RHODE ISLAND, NOV. 3, 1755, AND DIED AUG. 29, 1825.

SAN MARINO CHAPTER, SAN MARINO, CALIF., HAD THE RARE GOOD FORTUNE TO COME INTO POSSESSION OF THE ONLY THIRTEEN-STAR FLAG EVER TO REACH THE PACIFIC COAST.





PUTNAM HILL CHAPTER, GREENWICH, CONN., CELEBRATED THE CONNECTICUT TERCENTENARY BY PLACING A MARKER ON "PUTS" HILL TO COMMEMORATE GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM'S ESCAPE FROM THE BRITISH. MRS. C. L. H. BROSEAU, HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL, PRESENTED THE MARKER IN BEHALF OF THE CHAPTER, AND IT WAS UNVEILED BY MURIEL PUTNAM, A DESCENDANT OF ISRAEL PUTNAM'S FATHER.



CABARRUS BLACK BOYS CHAPTER, CONCORD, N. C., PRESENTED A PAGEANT, "THE BEGINNING OF THE ART SONG IN AMERICA," WRITTEN BY JANIE ALEXANDER PATTERSON. THE PAGEANT FEATURES FRANCIS HOPKINSON, THE FIRST AMERICAN COMPOSER.

NANCY HART CHAPTER, D. A. R., JOHN MILLEDGE CHAPTER, S. A. R., AND SUKEY HART SOCIETY, C. A. R., ALL OF MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., UNVEILED WITH INTERESTING CEREMONY A MARKER AT ONE OF THE MOST HISTORIC SPOTS IN GEORGIA, OLD ROCK LANDING.



STERLING CHAPTER, STERLING, KAN., HONORED MRS. LUCINDA BISHOP GARDNER AS A REAL DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. THE CHAPTER MEMBERS HELD A MEMORIAL SERVICE AT GRACELAND CEMETERY AT LYONS, KAN., NOVEMBER 22, 1935. A BEAUTIFUL BRONZE MARKER WAS PLACED ON THE GRAVE BY THE CHAPTER. MEMBERS FROM HUTCHINSON AND LYONS AND FROM UVEDALE CHAPTERS WERE GUESTS.



MONMOUTH CHAPTER, RED BANK, N. J., CELEBRATED ITS 35TH BIRTHDAY BY PLACING A BRONZE TABLET ON THE OLDEST PRE-REVOLUTIONARY SYCAMORE TREE IN SHREWSBURY, N. J., TO MEMORIALIZE THE WHITE "SENTINEL" OF THE HISTORIC DELAWARE TRAIL USED BY THE INDIANS, AND LATER BY WASHINGTON'S TROOPS ON THE BURLINGTON PATH.



BERTHA HEREFORD HALL CHAPTER, LEESBURG, FLA., DEDICATED A TABLET AND MARKER ON THE SITE OF THE FIRST LEESBURG HIGH SCHOOL.



ARROWHEAD CHAPTER, REDLANDS, CALIF., MARKED THE SITE OF THE FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING IN REDLANDS DISTRICT, ERECTED IN 1877. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE WAS GIVEN BY FORMER PUPILS WHO ATTENDED THE SCHOOL FROM 1877-1884, THE PRESENT BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES, AND THE P. T. A.



GEORGIA D. A. R. AND S. A. R. PLACED A MARKER ON THE RED CLAY COUNCIL GROUND. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: MISS MILDRED PARKER, MRS. J. T. WOOD, MRS. JOHN W. DANIEL, JUDGE M. C. TARVER, MRS. J. L. BEESON, MRS. W. E. MANN, MISS MATTIE HUFF.



CHINKCHEWUNSA CHAPTER, NEWTON, N. J., SHOWS THEIR WINDOW DISPLAY OF POSTERS. LEFT TO RIGHT: NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPROVED SCHOOLS, GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH, CONSERVATION AND THRIFT, HISTORICAL RESEARCH AND MAGAZINE. D. A. R. MUSEUM, ELLIS ISLAND, STUDENT LOAN, BETTER FILMS, AND AMERICANISM ARE ALL ON ONE POSTER.



DE WITT CLINTON CHAPTER, CLINTON, ILL., TAKING PART IN THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY OF CLINTON, DEDICATED A TABLET IN HONOR OF JAMES ALLEN AND JESSE W. FELL, WHO SELECTED THE SITE IN 1835. LORING C. MERWIN, GREAT-GRANDSON OF JESSE FELL, AND FRANK K. LEMON, WERE THE SPEAKERS.

Genealogical Department

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

2001-16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Any material which members desire printed in this department must be sent to the Genealogical Editor.

The Genealogical Editor expects to publish in this department of the D. A. R. Magazine, during the coming year, a series of Bible Records. If the members are interested, and wish to have their Bible records thus recorded and will donate them to the Genealogical Editor she will be glad to publish them.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

15352a. HOWERTON. — Wanted ances. and all information possible of Edmond Howerton, also maiden name of his wife. They emig. from Tenn. to Mo. abt. 1835. (See January 1935 MAGAZINE, page 58.) The following data in regard to this query are used through the courtesy of J. D. Howerton, 920 Pecore St., Houston, Texas.

15352a. HOWERTON. — Edmond Howerton was the son of William Howerton (b. April 5, 1788) and Betty Yancey, his wife; grandson of Thomas Howerton (b. Oct. 21, 1764, d. Dec. 27, 1828) and Frances Jones, his first wife; great-grandson of William Howerton (b. abt. 1730, d. 1781) and Nannie (Mary) Hayes, his wife; great-great-grandson of Thomas Howerton of Essex County, Va., who died 1757, leaving a will in which he mentions his six sons and four daughters. Edmond Howerton married — Johnson and had several children.

15475. VANDERVEER. — Benj. DuBois, 1739-1827, "patriot preacher" of Rev. married 1766, Freehold, N. J., Phebe Denise, 1744-1839. Their daughter, Femmyntje, b. 1769 married 1787 Teunis Vanderveer; daughter Marggritje, b. 1771 married 1792 Teunis Vanderveer; son Tenuis D. b. 1773, married first 1796 Sarah Vanderveer. Wanted her parentage and ancestry. Teunis D. mar. 2nd 1808 Sarah Smock. (See September 1935 MAGAZINE, page 565.) The following data are used through the courtesy of Mrs. William Reid Conover, Star Route, Freehold, N. J.

15475. VANDERVEER. — Sarah Vanderveer, 1780-1806, who married 1796 Teunis DuBois, was the daughter of David Vanderveer, 1748-1810, who married 1765 Catherine Covenhover, 1746-1811. This David was the son of Teunis Vanderveer, 1704-1775, who married 1723 Altje Scjenck, who was born 1705. Teunis was the son of Dominecus Vanderveer, 1677-1755, and this Dominecus was the son of Cornelius Janse VandreVeer who come from Holland to America in 1659. Ref.: "The Vanderveer Family in the Netherlands," by Louis De-Boer.

15515c. STOCKWELL. — Wanted maiden name of and ances. of Patience, wife of Abel Stockwell, who was the mother of his twelve children, all born in Marlborough, Vermont, namely: Aaron, Moses, Tytus, Susa, Sarah, Patience, Sarah, Cynthia, Abe, Leafe, Julia and Stephen. She died in Bainbridge, N. Y. Wanted also dates of birth, mar. and death of Abel Stockwell, Jr., who went with his father from Springfield, Mass., to Marlborough, Vermont, 1763. After the death of his wife he went to New Hampshire. Did he have Rev. rec.? Wanted ancestry and date of birth of his father, Abel Stockwell, Sr., who married 20 Jan. 1737 Sarah Seldon, born 1709, daughter of John Seldon of Hadley, Mass. He died 1777 in Marlborough, Vt. Did he have Rev. rec.? (See January 1936 MAGAZINE, page 56.) The following is used through the courtesy of Mrs. Beatrice Bagg Littlefield, 27 Rochelle St., West Springfield, Mass.

15515c. STOCKWELL. — Sheldon's "Suf-

field, Conn.," gives the following: Quinton Stockwell lived at Hadley and removed to Deerfield, where he was captured by the Indians Sept. 19, 1677, and carried to Canada. The story of his sufferings and captivity is told in "Remarkable Provinces" by the Rev. Increase Mather. He took the Oath of Allegiance in Suffield (then part of Springfield, Mass.) in 1678. Admitted as an inhabitant, Aug. 24, 1683. Sheldon's "History of Deerfield" gives this same account. The wife of Quinton Stockwell was Abigail Bullard, born in Dedham, Mass. "ye 8 da. 8 mo. 1641"; married April 11, 1666 (in vital records of Medfield, Mass.) Quinton Stockwell and settled in Deerfield. Abigail was the fourth child of John Bullard, son of William and Grace Bignett Bullard. He was born in Barnham, County of Suffolk, Eng., 1601/2; married Magdeline —. He died accidentally by the "overthrowing of a cart" in Medfield, Mass., October 27, 1671. His wife died in Medfield, 29 Nov. 1661. These facts are in the Bullard and Allied Lines Genealogy. The Stockwell Genealogical Records in the Warren Manuscript of Springfield, Mass. (the Warren Manuscript contains the vital records of Springfield) give the following: Quinton Stockwell and his wife Abigail Bullard had children: John, born 8 Oct. 1676, married 1st Elizabeth Weller and 2nd Mindwell Old; Eleazer, born 25 April 1679, married Sarah Pease (Suffield, Conn., records, Pearse); John Stockwell, born 8 Oct. 1676, married 1702 Elizabeth Weller and had the following children: John, born 5 March 1702/3, married Mary — at Stoughton; Elizabeth, born 1 Aug. 1704, married John Bagg at Springfield; Mehitable, born 4 March 1705/6, died 17 May 1706; Hannah, born 1 April 1707, married David Bagg of Springfield; Abel, born 23 Sept. 1710, married Sarah Seldon; Patience, born 5 January 1712/13, married 1st Timothy MacKranney, 2nd Samuel Cooley, 3rd, Thomas Killam and 4th Ebenezer Bagg; child of John Stockwell and his 2nd wife was Samuel, born 24 Aug. 1716, died 18 Dec. 1716. Abel Stockwell, born 23 Sept. 1710, int. of Marriage, 1 January 1736; married Sarah Seldon who was born 29 June 1709. Their chil. were: Enos, born 18 March 1738, married Mary Stockwell; Sarah, born 20 March

1741/2, married Nathaniel White; Abel, born 24 March 1743; Perez, born 31 Aug. 1747. Here the record in the Warren Manuscript ends. Further accounts of Abel Stockwell can be found in the "History of Marlborough, Vermont," by Newton. The Boston Transcript genealogical clippings volume 12, page 14, of Springfield Mass. Public Library, in the issue of July 20, 1910, has the query: "Who were the children of Abel Stockwell who died in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, Nov. 11, 1805, whose wife was Patience Thomas?" This gives us the following information about Abel Stockwell: born in Springfield, Mass., 24 March 1743; spring of 1763 went with his father to Marlborough, Vt.; married Patience Thomas who was buried in Bainbridge, New York. Abel moved to Chesterfield, New Hampshire, after her death, where he died November 11, 1805. "History of Marlborough, Vermont," by Newton has a full account of Abel Sr. and Abel Jr.

QUERIES

15552. FOX.—Wanted parentage of Richard Fox, whose wife was Hannah, daughter of John Williamson, whose will was probated 1731 in Surry Co., Va. Richard Fox lived in Lunenburg Co., Va., in 1762 and his will was probated in Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, 1771. Was he the son of Thomas Fox and his wife Mary Tunstall? Please cite published or other authentic references.—M. S. B.

15553. SCOTT.—Wanted parentage and all information possible of Rachel Scott who married Lewis Covenhoven in 1781 and lived near Freehold, N. J.

(a) BAKER.—Wanted parentage and all other information of Jacob Baker, born abt. 1783 and died 1858. He married 1805 at Washington, Conn., Phebe Stoddard, 1784-1818.

(b) LITTLE.—Wanted parentage with their ancestry of John Little, born 1675 died 1750, lived near Eatontown, N. J. He was Judge in the Monmouth County Court for 25 years. He married 1st Isabella —; and married 2nd between 1728-1732, Hannah Wooley.—L. V. D. C.

15554. PAUL.—Wanted ancestry of James Paul, born 1772, died 1842, married Mary, daughter of Jedediah and Elizabeth

(Wood) Lee. Moved to Stanstead, Conn., 1800. Their children were: John M., who married Mehitabel Massey; Daniel, married Sarah Clark; Plulura, married Marshall Pope; Esther, married Solomon Smith; Warham, married Sarah —; Elias, married Susan Flanders; Jeremiah H., married Martha Rix; Cordelia M., married Zeua Farrington; Mary, married John Rix; James M., married Lucy Bangs; Jerusha, married Porter Norton; Eliza and Marshall B. Paul—F. A. B.

15555. ROSS-REEVES.—Am compiling a genealogy of these families from wills, and other court records, marriages, deeds, etc., and would like to get in touch with descendants of these families. William Ross and his wife Arminella, who survived him, had five sons: John, Laurence, Robert, Tavenor and William. Robert married Nancy, daughter of Benj. Reeves and after her death he married Elizabeth. Wanted her last name. She had a daughter Eliz. born in Warren Co., Ohio. John C. Death was her guardian. She married with her mother's consent Tom Donnally, a pensioner of the War of 1812. Robert Ross's Will in Warren Co., Ohio, mentions sons Benjamin, John who is to care for Sarah, "a delirious child," Austin and daughters Jane, Winnie. Deeds in Kentucky show that he had a daughter Mary who in 1797 married Wm. Ross in Mason Co., Ky. They later lived in Adams and Miami Counties, Ohio. Another daughter, Susan, married James Kinnear and in 1818 lived in Miami Co., Ohio. Austin's widow and famiy lived in Germantown, Montgomery Co., Ohio. Would like to get in touch with members of these families. Benjamin, whose wife was Rebecca, died 1848 in Preble Co., Ohio, leaving no widow but the following children with whom I would like to get in touch: Robert, Benjamin, John, whose wife was Elizabeth and whose daughters Nancy married Sam Judy of Preble Co., and Elizabeth, the wife of Alfred Munden. Robert Ross was a Rev. soldier and served in the Frontier Rangers under Van Meter and Wm. Harrod. After he went down the Ohio 1789/90, he had to return to Westmoreland Co. to defend his title to some land. While there he died and his son John buried him there. Robert owned one-half of the town of Franklin,

Hamilton Co., Ohio, which later was placed in Warren Co. Austin married 1806, in Butler Co., Ohio, Katy Kellerow, prob. his 2nd wife.

(a) REEVES.—Benjamin Reeves, whose will is found in Mason Co., Ky., dated 1795, was also a Rev. soldier, serving in Westmoreland and Hampshire Counties, Va. His eldest son Austin Smith Reeves settled his estate and it was through quit claims deeds to him in Mason Co., Ky., that the names of his sister Nancy Reeves Ross's children were found and their locations. Benj. Reeves mentions his wife Sibbol and sons Austin and Benjamin; Samuel mentions daughter Sarah, wife of Simon Fields, who lived in Adams Co., Ohio, at the same time that Wm. and Mary Ross lived there. Nancy, Benjamin's daughter died before he made his will and he speaks of her children by her husband Robert Ross. Would like to correspond with descendants of any of these families.—L. S. J.

15556. RANDALL.—Wanted names and dates of births, marriages and deaths of the family of Nathaniel Randall, born 5 March 1723, at Oyster River Parish, incorporated as Durham 1731 and died 1814. Did he have Rev. record? Wanted also names and dates of the family of Johnathan Randall, born 4 Sept. 1791 and died April 1870 in Canterbury, N. H. He married Betsy Forrest.—M. E. T.

15557. BOURNE-SWIFT.—Wanted dates of birth and death, also parentage of Abigail, who married 1785 in Sandwich, Mass., Asa Bourne, 1760-1829. Had daughter Martha, born 1788, died 1854.

(a) OAKLEY.—Wanted all information possible of John Oakley, 1676-1722, Alderman, Westchester, N. Y., 1720 and of his wife Martha. Their children were John, Isaac, Phebe and Sarah. Wanted also parentage of Elizabeth, died 1759, aged 39 years, 1st wife of Isaac Oakley, 1720-1789, White Plains, N. Y. Buried in Purchase Cemetery, White Plains. Their children were Cornelius, William, Benj., Isaac, John, Rachel, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth.

(b) HARTER.—Wanted dates of birth and death, also parentage of Elizabeth Mary Harter who married Lieut. John Oakley, born 1754, of Westchester, N. Y., also date of death of John Oakley. Their children

were John, Kate, Betsy, Maria, Benj., William, Daniel, and Thomas Harter, 1814-1890. This family worshipped in Old Allen Street M. E. Church, New York City.—H. B.

15558. **LEWIS.**—David Lewis, born 1730 in N. Car., died 1822 in S. Car. He married 1st Ann Beason, born 1732. He married 2nd in 1813 Penelope — and had children: David, born 1814, and Rosannah, born 1815. Wanted maiden name of Penelope, also information concerning the children of his 2nd marriage.

(a) **PERRY.**—Roswell Perry, born in Charles or St. Mary's County, Md., removed to New York. Wanted name of the county in New York in which he settled. Wanted also the date on which his gr.-parents, Edward and Margaret Perry, left St. Mary's County, Md.

(b) **MORROW.**—Wanted all infor. possible of the family, dates, names of children with records of their Rev. service, of William Morrow, born 1722, died 1800, Rutherfordtown, N. C.—A. K. H.

15559. **CLARK-MOODY-HAWLEY-MOORE.**—Wanted parentage of Mary Moody, born Dec. 10, 1800, wife of Cephas D. Clark. They lived for a time in Delaware Co., Ohio, removed to Jackson Co., Iowa, where she died 6 January 1877. Also of Hannah Hawley, mother of Cephas D. Clark and wife of Cephas Clark. Also of Rachel Moore, mother of Cephas Clark and wife of David Clark, Rev. soldier. Cephas Sr. and Hannah Hawley Clark are buried in Lewis Co., N. Y. Were married in Simsbury or East Granby, Conn. At the time of Cephas D. Clark's birth, 7 Sept. 1802, where did they live?—H. M. D.

15560. **MORROW.**—Wanted parentage of Robert Morrow, who lived in Warren Co., Tenn. Married Julia Simpson. Fought in the War of 1812.

(a) **BROWN.**—Wanted parentage of Mark Moore Brown, whose wife was Harriett Guerry of S. Car.—H. K.

15561. **TUCKER.**—Wanted date of marriage and names of wife and children of Commander Samuel Tucker, naval officer, born 1747 in Mass. and died 1833 in Maine. Served in both Rev. and War of 1812.

(a) **TODD.**—Wanted all information possible, and especially military service with

official authority for same, of Major (?) John Todd, born 1755 and died 1820. Served from New Jersey.—J. B. E.

15562. **KERR.**—Wanted names of wives and children of John Kerr, who served in Rev. from Westmoreland Co., Pa. Was his 1st wife Sarah Chambers and his 2nd wife Anna Wells? John's parents were Thomas and Martha Kerr.

(a) **BANTZ.**—George Bantz served in Rev. from Frederick Co., Md., in the German Reg't at Battle of White Plains, 5 Sept. 1778. See Md. Archives, vol. 18, pages 191, 267. Wanted names of his wife and children and record of whom the children married.—C. K. L.

15563. **THOMAS.**—Wanted Rev. record of Samuel, born 1753, son of Richard Thomas and his wife Sarah Coale.

(a) **HOWARD.**—Wanted Rev. record of Joshua Howard, born 28 Nov. 1752, married Rebecca Owings who was born 1755. He was a brother of John Eager Howard.—E. D. B.

15564. **TRAVIS-JAMESON.**—Wanted ancestry and all infor. possible of Samuel Travis, born 1759 and was drowned 6 March 1804. Also of Elizabeth Jameson, his wife, born 1770, died 1850. Believed to have lived at Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., in 1790 and later moved to Long Island. They had a daughter who is thought to have married — Udall, a son James born 2 Dec. 1792 and son Samuel.—A. D. V. J.

15565. **HESTER.**—Wanted parentage of Minerva Hester, whose family moved from Guilford Co., N. Car., to Clinton Co., Ohio, abt. 1804. She was the 1st wife of Alfred Mason Bagwell, Jr. and left children Minerva and Rosanna. Wanted all information possible of this family.

(a) **BAGWELL.**—Alfred Mason Bagwell, Sr., born in Richmond, Va., died 1854, La Salle Co., Illinois. He married in Clinton Co., Ohio, Nancy B. Butler, born in Baltimore, Md., and died 1864 in La Salle Co., Ill. Wanted Mason and Butler data.—E. F. G.

15566. **NEWELL.**—Wanted information of the family of Timothy Newell, 1742-1819, lieut.-col. 1779 of 5th Worcester Co. Mass. Regiment. He was born in Needham and died in Sturbridge, Mass. Had he a son Artemus G. Newell?—M. D. T.

15567. **SCHOONMAKER-VAN BENSCHOTEN.**—Wanted genealogy and dates of Martin Luther Schoonmaker, who married Jane Van Benschoten. Wanted her ancestry also. Their son Garrett born 22 July 1817 married 3 Dec. 1839 Marilla Calkins, who was born Oct. 20, 1820. Wanted her parentage.

(a) **ROOSA.**—Wanted parentage with genealogy of each, of John H. Roosa, born 18 Sept. 1841, probably at Windsor, N. Y. He was one of seven children and married Emily E. Schoonmaker.—H. W. T.

15568. **MORGAN.**—Wanted parentage of Nancy Morgan, born 1760, died 1798; married 1780 to Richard Wright, Jr., and lived in Rowan Co., N. C.

(a) **SIMPSON.**—Benj. Simpson, living in Rowan Co., N. C., and later in Orange Co., N. C., had two and perhaps three wives: Margaret—, Rachel Lackey. Wanted maiden name, dates and all information possible of the one who was his wife in 1801.

(b) **WRIGHT.**—Wanted maiden name and parentage of Jane — who died 1785. She married 1748 Richard Wright, Sr., and lived in Rowan Co., N. Car.

(c) **LEWIS.**—Wanted parentage of Mary —, born 1764, died 1835, married 1778 Aaron Lewis. Residence Bladen and Rowan Counties, N. C.—W. F. H.

15569. **SHEPHERD.**—Colville or Calvin Shepherd, born 1797/8, died in Ohio, 1837. He came from New Jersey with his uncle Robert Price when a young man, and married Isabel Beck in Ohio. Wanted his parentage.

(a) **PATTERSON.**—Wanted parentage with their place of residence of Hugh Patterson. His children were Joseph, James, Wm., Henry, Hugh Scott, who settled in Ohio and was born 1800, Laura, Celia, Martha, Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary Sarah and Margery, who married a Patterson and settled in Hollidaysburg, Pa.

(b) **MCKENZIE.**—Wanted parentage of John McKenzie, born 1765, died 1852, married Betsy Porter, born 1769, died 1832. Wanted her parentage also. They came to Ohio abt 1805 from what place?

(c) **BOWERS - CRAWFORD.**—Wanted parentage of Mary Bowers, who married 1807 Daniel Crawford, born Brooke Co., Va., 1778, the son of John. Wanted John's

parentage. Mary Bowers had sister Elizabeth, who married John Crawford, born abt 1787 on Penns Creek, Snyder Co., Pa. Have much Crawford data but not the connecting link between these Crawford families.—E. A. S.

15570. **MCALLISTER.**—Wanted parentage of Garland McAllister, born 1793, married 1811 in Rockingham Co., Va., Mary Ochiltree. They moved to Ross Co., Ohio., abt 1830/5.

(a) **GRIFFITH.**—Wanted parentage with ancestry of both, of James Griffith, born 1793 Delaware, living in Ross Co., Ohio. Married Eliza and had children: Thomas J., John, James, Henry, Morris, Allison, Margaret and Charles W. Griffith.—W. T. B.

15571. **DAVIS.**—Wanted maiden name of wife Polly, Rev. record with proof of same, date of marriage and all information possible of Capt. Joseph Davis, born 1761, died 10 June 1845; buried in New Albion, N. Y.—C. B. C.

15572. **WHITE.**—Wanted parentage and place of birth of Joseph White, who married Sarah W. Allen. He took up land with his son Joseph, in Craven Co., N. C., in 1750. Was a member of Stephenson's Co., 10 Reg't. Enlisted April 21, 1777; was imprisoned June, 1779, released 1780. He is referred to as Joseph White, Sr. Wanted any information of data preceding 1750.—J. W. W.

15573. **STARR.**—Wanted date of marriage of Johnathan Starr and Rachel Taylor of Danbury, Conn. Wanted also maiden name of wife and date of marriage of John Starr, born 1684, died 1739. Wanted also maiden name of Rebekah and date of mar. of Capt. Josiah Starr, born 1657, Charleston, Mass., died 1716, Danbury, Conn.—L. H. B.

15574. **DILLARD.**—Wanted any information and names of wife and children of Michael Dillard, who owned land on Cook's Creek, Springfield Twp., Bucks Co., Penna., 1748.

(a) **DILCHER.**—Wanted parentage of John Jost Dilcher, born 1746, died 1820 in Moore Twp., Northampton Co., Penna.

(b) **SALMON.**—Wanted parentage of Anna Margaretta Salmon who married Johann Jost Dilcher or Jost Tilgert before 1780. She was born 1751.—M. E. D.

15575. **McMAHON-WIGGINS.**—Wanted ancestry of William McMahon, born abt 1749, died 1825 Mason Co., Ky. Had lived in Berkeley Co., W. Va., owned property in Pendleton Co., Ky. He married abt 1768 Catherine (Kitty) Wiggins, wanted her parentage. Their children were Ruth, born 16 Feb. 1769; married Frederic Dyche; Nancy, married Samuel Crawford; Free-love, married Robert Flower; Sallie, married Archibald Wiggins; Norman, married Dorcas Hill; Sabitha, married Harvey Crampton; Archibald, married Hannah Robinson. Did Wm. McMahon have Rev. rec.?

(a) **McINTOSH.**—Wanted ancestry of Jacob McIntosh and also of his wife, Nancy A. Miner. Jacob was in Ind. in 1808. Stated in 1850 Census that he was born in Va., August 1785. Nancy born 1788 in N. Car.

(b) **TATMAN.**—Wanted all information possible of William Tatman and also of his wife, Elizabeth, who were in Sussex Co., Delaware, 1780. Where did they live before coming to Delaware?—G. L. C.

15576. **GREENE.**—Wanted dates of birth, mar. and death and all information possible of James Greene of Va. and also of his wife Mary McGary, who was a sister of Major Hugh McGary, who was with Daniel Boone in Ky. Wanted Rev. rec. of James Greene with official proof of same. Tradition links him with Gen. Nathaniel Greene; would like proof of this.—E. K. C.

15577. **DINMAN.**—Wanted date of marriage of Isaac Dinman and Sarah Griffin. Presumably the marriage took place in Oxford, Conn. They later went to Reading, Pa.—E. D. B.

15578. **BARTLETT - HILLS.**—Wanted ancestry and dates for Eli Bartlett and also for his wife, Mary Hill. He was born 18 Nov. 1753, married 25 Nov. 1773. Their son Rufus was born 6 Apr., 1775, in Brookfield, Mass., and married Abby Hamilton. Her dates and ancestry desired.

(a) **COLEMAN.**—Wanted maiden name of wife of Joseph Coleman, born abt 1718, Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y. His children were: Joseph, Jonathan, Nathaniel, b. 1762. Joseph married Ruth Mills; Nathaniel mar-

ried Martha Howell. Dates and parentage of these women desired. Henry M. Coleman, gr.-son of above, born 1825 near Chester, N. J., married Mary Davenport. Wanted her parentage.

(b) **COLE-BROOM.**—Francis Cole served in Rev. from Maryland. He married — Reynolds, who was born abt 1760. His son Frederick was born 1784 and died at Hagerstown, Md. He married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Broom. Any information of these people will be appreciated.—C. W. W.

15579. **BENNETT - BREWER.**—Daniel Brewer, born 4 July 1763, in Northumberland Co., Pa.; married Margaret Bennett, born 1766, died 21 Nov. 1837. Wanted date and place of marriage. Daniel Brewer served as private in 4th troop, 4th reg't, Light Dragoons, Moylan's Cavalry, Continental Line. Daniel and Margaret Brewer had the following children: Daniel, born 3 Sept. 1790; Peter, born 14 Feb. 1792; Henry, born 19 Oct. 1793; Mary, born 13 Nov. 1795; Christena, born 20 Oct. 1797; Elizabeth, born 21 Oct. 1799; Sarah, born 9 Oct. 1801; John P., born 28 Sept. 1803; Abraham, born 13 Feb. 1807, married Mary Mitchell; Thomas Hood, born 9 Dec. 1808, married Jean Mitchell, and Margaret, born 15 April 1812. Margaret was the daughter of John Bennett, born in England, who came to America as a young man and set. in Virginia. He removed to York Co., Pa., and later to Indiana Co., Pa. He is buried at Strongstown. His children were Wm., Margaret, Michael, Peter, Kate, Jacob and Abraham. Wanted any information of Daniel Brewer's parentage and marriage, and of John Bennett and his daughter Margaret.—L. B.

15580. Would like to correspond with person making this inquiry: "1516—Wanted any inf. regarding John Dickinson Littlepage; names of his two wives and proof of his Rev. rec. He lived at Charleston, W. Va., and was the father of Charles Pierson Littlepage.—I. S. T.," or anyone interested in this record. Have infor. proving Samuel Brown Littlepage was one of five children of John D. Littlepage's first marriage.—E. L. H.

Bible Records

Moses and Tilitha Crawford Cox Family Bible

Present Owner: Mrs. Emma Howard (Mrs. John R.) Hearne, 503 Hodges Street, Palestine, Texas. Granddaughter of Moses and Tilitha C. Cox.)

Bible published, 1845, by Benjamin B. Mussey, 29 Cornhill, Boston. Record copied by Mrs. John R. Hearne, 503 Hodges Street, Palestine, Texas.

Births

Moses Cox, Sr., was born October 17 1783.
Tilitha Crawford was born November 6, 1793.

Marriage

Moses Cox and Tilitha Crawford were married December 15, 1808.

Children

Mary Cox was born Sunday, July 1, 1810.
Caroline M. B. Cox was born Thursday, December 3, 1812.
Nancy A. Cox was born Monday, May 2, 1815.
James Brantley Cox was born March 5, 1817.
Avarilla J. Cox was born Saturday, May 29, 1819.
Elizabeth L. Cox was born December 27.
Matilda Cox was born 1823.
Moses Cox, Jr., was born January 23, 1826.
William T. Cox was born March 21, 1828.
Cornelia Ann Cox was born March 28, 1829.
John B. Cox was born September 15, 1834.

Deaths

Caroline M. B. Cox died December 4, 1820, Age 8 years and one day.
William T. Cox died March 25, 1831, Age 3 years and 4 days.
James Brantley Cox died March 6, 1853, Age 36 years and 1 day.
Moses Cox, Jr., died November 15, 1853, Age 28 years 1 month and 8 days.
John B. Cox died April 14, 1853, Age 20 years 4 months and 30 days.
Moses Cox, Sr., died July 3, 1861, Age 77 years 8 months and 17 days.

Marriages

Mary Cox was married in 1826 in Milledgeville, Georgia, to her cousin William Cox.
James Brantley Cox married Jane Parks in 1848 in Anderson County, Texas.
Cornelia Ann Cox married George Robert Howard November 26, 1850, in Anderson County, Texas.
Avarilla J. Cox married — Owens first and her second marriage was to — Mariner.
Elizabeth L. Cox married Myrick.
Matilda Cox married G. L. Lane.

The record from the Family Bible of G. R. and C. A. Howard continues the line of Cornelia Ann Cox, daughter of Moses and Tilitha Crawford

Cox. This Bible is now in the possession of their daughter, Emma Howard Hearne (Mrs. John R.), of 503 Hodges Street, Palestine, Texas, who copied from these two Bibles the records given. She makes affidavit to the authenticity and correctness of these records and the additional data.

George Robert and Cornelia Ann Cox Howard Family Bible, Palestine, Anderson County, Texas

Births

George Robert Howard was born on the 6th day of January, 1818, in Wilkes County, N. C.
Cornelia Ann Cox, wife of George R. Howard, was born on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1829, in Henry County, Georgia.

Children

Cornelius Alexander Howard, son of G. R. and C. A. Howard, was born on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1852.
Benjamin Walker Howard was born on Tuesday, 15th of August, A. D. 1854.
James Brantley Howard was born on Sunday, 22nd June, A. D. 1856.
Infant daughter was born on Monday, August 2nd, A. D. 1858.
George Robert Howard, Jr., was born on Saturday, January 21st, A. D. 18—.
Emma Sophronia Howard was born on Friday, January 8th, A. D. 1864.
Cornelia Ann Howard was born on Saturday, the 29th of September, A. D. 18—.
Beverly Speece Howard was born Tuesday, April 20th, 1869.
Thomas Swanson Howard was born on Thursday, December 1st, A. D. 1870.

Deaths

Cornelius Alexander Howard, son of G. R. and C. A. Howard, died on Tuesday, 27th of March, A. D. 1855.
Infant Daughter, died Sunday August 2nd, A. D. 1858.
Beverly S. Howard died on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1869.
James Brantley Howard died on Saturday, July 11, A. D. 1885.
Benjamin Walker Howard died Thursday, January 12, 1888.
George Robert Howard, Sr., died Friday, December 28th, 1900.
Cornelia Ann Howard, wife of George R. Howard, Sr., died Thursday, January 21st, 1909.
Thomas Swanson Howard died Friday, January 21, 1927.

Additional Data

Emma S. Howard married John Randolph Hearne (Born July 15, 1854; died February 10, 1930) October 11, 1883.

Children

Emma Howard Hearne, married, first, June 5, 1907, George W. Burkitt, II; second, June 18, 1925, Charles J. Crane. Has one child, George W. Burkitt, III.

John R. Hearne, Jr., married Clara Welborn.
Has one child, John R. Hearne, III.
Ben Warren Hearne.

Bush Bible Records

(Copied for Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, Alta Vista, Va., from Bible of Jeremiah Bush, Clarke Co., Ky.)

I, Elizabeth D. French, a Notary Public, in and for the State of Kentucky, County of Clark, hereby certify to the following facts, *after having carefully examined the Bible referred to and the records contained therein, viz:*

The family Bible of Jeremiah Bush, born January the twentieth, 1789, Clark County, Kentucky; died December 23rd, 1842, Clark County, Kentucky. Printed by William Hancock for Mathew Carey Philadelphia, MDCCCIV; present owner C. G. Bush, Winchester, Kentucky, contains the following entries, which from the writing, appear to have been made at or about the time of occurrences of the events recorded, except those which antedate the date of the book.

Under the Head of "Marriages" Is Written:

Jeremiah Bush was married to Nancy H. Gentry, Dec. 19th, 1811.

Nancy Julia Bush was married to Lindon Comstorth, Dec. 29th, 1806.

(Below on first page—Birth dates of Children of Jeremiah Bush and wife Nancy H. Bush)

Richard Gentry Bush was born Wednesday, November 4th, 1812.

Felix Glenroy Bush was born Thursday, May 19th, 1814.

Glovennox W. Bush was born Friday, May 17th, 1816.

James H. Gentry Bush was born Sunday, July 12th, 1818.

Rodes G. Bush was born Monday, November 20th, 1820.

Ambros G. Bush was born Saturday, January 18th, 1823.

Olivar Edward Bush was born Monday, February 7th, 1825.

William Martin Bush was born Wednesday, June 20th, 1827.

Jane Francis Bush was born Tuesday, July 21st, 1829.

Valentine W. Bush was born November 12th, 1831.

James Porter (Bush) was born November 2nd, 1834.

Under the Heading of "Births" Is Written:

The ages of the children of Phillip Bush and Mary Bush his wife:

Josiah Bush was born July 5th, 1733.

Sarah Bush was born Feb. 4th, 1734.

Phillip Bush was born — 19th, 1736.

Mary Bush was born Ju— 5th, 1738.

Elizabeth Bush was born Ja. 14th, 1840.

Joseph Bush was born April 5th, 1741.

Joshua Bush was born with Joseph, April 5th, 1741.

John Bush was born Feb. 2nd, 1742.

Fanny Bush was born — — —.

William Bush was born — 17, —.

Ambros Bush was born April 8th, 1748.

Frances Bush was born Feb. 20th, 1749/50.

All born in Virginia.

Nancy H. Gentry, wife of Jeremiah Bush, was born Oct. 3, 1795, Madison Co., Ky.

John G. Bush was born — —, 1771.

Lucy Bush, the wife of Ambros Bush, was born Feb. 15th, 1746.

Under the Heading of "Deaths" Is Written:

Ambrose Bush, Sr., departed this life Friday, February 10th, 1815.

Lucy Bush, wife of Ambrose Bush, died July 25th, 1814.

Jeremiah Bush departed this life December 23rd, A. D. 1842.

Rhodes Gentry Bush departed this life Feb. 23rd, A. D. 1840.

Felix G. Bush departed this life Nov. 8th, 1855.

Jane F. Robinson, wife of Jeremiah Robinson, departed this life July 5, 1858.

Nancy H. G. (entry) Bush departed this life July 2nd, 1863.

The Explanatory Notes and Additional Data Pertaining to the Bible Records Contained Herein is given by S. J. Conkwright, Winchester, Kentucky, a great-great-grandson of William Bush. The additional data bearing on the birth and death date of said William Bush, Phillip Bush, and Mary Bush, also Nancy H. Gentry Bush, and Jane F. Robinson.

The foregoing statement and copy of records contained in the foregoing three pages, each bearing my official seal, is true and correct.

Witness my signature and Seal of Office this 6th day of December, 1935, at Winchester, Kentucky.

ELIZABETH D. FRENCH,

Notary Public.

(L. S.)

My commission expires Jan. 9, 1938.

Explanatory Notes and Additional Data Pertaining to the Bible Records Contained Herein:

The explanatory notes and data on this page are by S. J. Conkwright, a great-great-grandson of Captain William Bush.

The record of the birth of William Bush could not be deciphered by the notary and me, on account of the second page, at that place being torn and badly faded. On the tombstone of Captain William Bush in Clark County, Ky., his birth date is given as June 26th, 1746; death date, July 25th, 1815.

The tombstone of Phillip Bush in Clark County, Ky., had his birth record Feb. 26 (or 29?) 1737; death date, June 21 (or 24) 1819.

The tombstone record in Clark County, Ky., gives the birth date of Mary Bush as 1736 or

1738; her death date March 11, 1814. She married Robert Richard.

In the last item under "Deaths" above, the letters "entry" were written with lead pencil in Bible record in line above Nancy H. after G for Gentry.

Jane F. Robinson was a daughter of Jeremiah Bush and Nancy H. Gentry. See second from last item under "Birth Dates—Children of Jeremiah Bush and wife, Nancy H. Bush."

S. J. CONKWRIGHT,
Winchester, Ky.

December 6th, 1935.

Richey Family Record

The following family record is found on the front and back fly-leaves of a book entitled "The New Jersey Preacher," published 1813, containing the inscription: Samuel Richey's book, bought of L. Cox & Co., 1816, price \$2.50. This book now in possession of Mary Longworth Breese (Mrs. J. E.), who gives below copy of said records; the Richey (Richie) family lived in Pennsylvania, Beaver and Washington Counties, and migrated later to Ohio (after 1810).

Samuel Richey was born in the year 1782, Dec. 10th.

Olivia (Ferree) Richey was born January 10th, 1788. (Wife of above.)

Aelie (or Aelice?) Ferree was born January 12th, 1761. (Mother of Olivia.)

Mary Richey died Sept. —, 1822. (Mother to Samuel.)

Jacob Ferree died Sept. 7th, 1807. (Father to Olivia F. Richey.)

James Richey died August, 1797, in the 76th year of his age. (Father to Samuel.)

Olivia Richey died April—1831, in the 43rd year of her age.

Children of Samuel and Olivia Ferree Richey:

Mirabeau F. Richey was born Sept. 19th, 1807.

James Cyrus Richey was born March 2nd, 1809.

Mary Hannah Richey was born Nov. 18th, 1810. Samuel Richey, Jr., was born October 15th, 1812.

Aelie Richey was born December 3rd, 1814.

David Richey, Jr., was born Nov. 29, 1816.

J. Calvin Richey was born Nov. 19th, 1818.

Harran? (Marion?) Richey was born — 20th, 1820.

Lavinia Richey was born July 12th, 1822; died Feb. 28 '69, aged 46.

Joel F. Richey was born February 29th, 1824.

Transisese (?) Richey, the still-born, was born Jan. 8, 1926.

Rebecca Jane Richey was born April 16th, 1827.

Reuben P. M. Richey was born 26th April, 1829.

Homer Richey was born April 6th, 1831.

(Mirabeau Ferree Richey, eldest child of Samuel and Olivia Ferree Richey, married Sarah Eaton.)

Sarah Eaton was born April 11th, A. D. 1808.

(Children of Mirabeau F. and Sarah Eaton Richey)

Olivia Richey was born Jan. 26th, A. D. 1836.

Katharine Richey was born March 17th, 1837.

John Eaton Richie was born March 28th, 1838.

Ruth Ann Richey was born Sept. 30th, 1839.

George R. Richey was born August 28th, 1841.

Permelia Richey was born March 27th, 1843.

Horace Richey was born August 18th, A. D. 1844.

Almyra Richey was born Oct. 30th, 1846.

Walter Buckingham Richey was born Jan. 24th, 1851; died April 5th, 1918.

Eber Richey b. Mch. 22, 1853; d. May 29, 1853.

Note: The old leather-covered volume 1 of "The New Jersey Preacher," from which the above records were copied by Mary Longworth Breese, was given by Mirabeau F. Richey to his son, Walter B. Richie, of Lima, Ohio; he in turn presented it to his nephew, Ira Richie Longworth, son of Olivia Richie Longworth (Mrs. W. N.), from whom it came to Mary Longworth Breese, Lima, Ohio.

The National Society records with deep sorrow the death, on January second, 1936, of Miss Mary Bassett Lothrop. Miss Lothrop served the Society faithfully and well as Secretary for the Curator of the Museum for thirteen years. She was a member at large of the National Society.

Book Reviews

Register of Maryland's Heraldic Families, Period from 1634—March 25th to March 25th—1935. Tercentenary of the Founding of Maryland, by Alice Norris Parran, published Baltimore, Maryland, 1935.

It is a notable achievement to have presented in one volume of 408 pages the historical Manors of Maryland correctly placed in their respective counties with the various proprietors who ranked as Lords of the Manor and to bring to the attention of the country the duties and privileges of these manorial proprietors. It is interesting to see how many Maryland families can so easily trace their descent from these men. In this connection it may be of interest to know that "whether a conveyance of land was a manor or not depended solely upon the conditions upon which it was granted and to whom granted." They were granted 1633 to 1775. This book will be of great value to the descendants of the Lords of the Manor who have migrated to all parts of the country and who can see what a glorious heritage is theirs. The author does not claim to be infallible. In addition to her own original research, many family records were sent in by those whose names appear in this volume.

In the second edition Mrs. Parran will be pleased to correct any error which is reported to her if accompanied by proof of the correction. The book is a noteworthy contribution towards "the preservation of the customs and traditions of colonial forebears" and will be welcomed by all interested not only in historic Maryland but in the history of the Colonial era.

The Meigs Family in America, Jonathan Return Meigs 9th, Westfield, N. J.

A record of the descendants of Vincent Meigs, who came from Dorsetshire, England to America about 1635.

The first edition of this record was prepared by Captain Henry B. Meigs and published in 1902. All the plates from which this earlier record was printed and

all undisposed copies were destroyed in the great Baltimore fire in 1904. Thus it seemed to Jonathan Return Meigs 9th, that the time had come to carry on. It has been his aim to preserve the form and substance of the earlier work, but without illustrations and narrative, making it an unadorned, simple genealogical record from the American founder Vincent to the present time. A particular effort has been made to retain the numbering of individuals which appeared in the earlier publications so that reference from one volume to the other will present no difficulty.

In the Sixth Generation there are listed many descendants of Vincent Meigs who served in the Revolutionary War: Elias Meigs, a private in the Connecticut Guards; Seth Meigs, 1st and 2nd Regiment of Militia of Albany County, New York; Captain Jehiel Meigs, Ensign at Lexington Alarm; Sergt. Daniel Meigs of Lexington Alarm; Col. Return Jonathan Meigs of Middletown, Conn., who went with Arnold on the ill-fated expedition to Quebec. In 1777 he made an expedition to Sag Harbor, Long Island. Congress voted him a handsome sword for this exploit. He was one of the first settlers in the Northwest Territory after the War.

Phillips Family History, by Harry Phillips, Watertown, Tenn.

This is a brief history of the Phillips family beginning with the emigration from Wales, and a detailed genealogy of the descendants of John and Benjamin Philips, pioneer citizens of Wilson County, Tennessee.

Joseph Philips, with his four sons, David, John, Josiah and Joseph, Jr., immigrated to America in 1755 at the time of the Seven-Year French and Indian War and settled in the vicinity of West Chester, Pennsylvania. When the Revolutionary War came on the Philips brothers had to decide where their allegiance lay. They made their decision and all four were active in organizing the 7th Battalion, Chester County Militia and all four distinguished themselves for bravery.

David the first son of Joseph was a leading clergyman of pioneer days. He settled twelve miles south of Pittsburgh in Washington County, Pennsylvania. Joseph Jr. the fourth son settled near David, about eight miles south of Pittsburgh, in Allegheny County. John the second son settled on the old Lancaster Road near Downingtown, Chester County. Josiah the third son settled on the old homestead.

For the convenience of the reader, the respective generations are classified at the

beginning of each paragraph. The fourteen branches of this genealogy are divided by chapters. An alphabetical index is given at the back of the book.

It is interesting to note that Joseph Phillips and all his sons used only one "I" in spelling the name and that spelling prevailed down to 1830-40 when an extra "l" crept in and is generally used today.

Mr. Harry Phillips, the author, expresses his appreciation for the D. A. R. records and lineage books.

Who, What, Where!

MARY PATTERSON SHELTON

Sponsor of educational legislature, is a member of Elizabeth Parcells DeVoe Chapter of Leonia, N. J.

SADIE ORR DUNBAR

First Vice President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs is a member of Willamette Chapter of Portland, Ore.

GRACE FISHER RAMSEY, M.A.

Associate curator of the American Museum of Natural History, Department of Education, New York City, is a member of Ellicott Chapter of Falconer, N. Y.

HAZEL ATTERBURY SPRAKER

Author of history of "The Boone Family," is a member of Abigail Fillmore Chapter of Buffalo, N. Y.

ISABELLE FRANCES CUSHMAN NASON

Playwright, is a member of the Chief Justice Cushing Chapter of Scituate, Mass.

MOLLIE DAVIS NICHOLSON

Newspaper editor and militant dry leader, is a member of Col. Tench Tilghman Chapter of Bethesda, Md.

DR. PEARL BENT (MC CARTHY)

Prominent physician, is a member of Rhoda Hinsdale Chapter of Shullsburg, Wis.

National Board of Management

The minutes of the Board Meetings of the National Society are printed for the information of the Chapters. Through their use a knowledge of the current activities of the Society is possible for every member. Much interesting material for chapter programs may be provided through excerpts from the reports.

Special Meeting, February 1, 1936

The special meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Saturday, February 1, 1936, at 11:00 A. M.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, the members arose and repeated the Lord's Prayer in unison.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was given.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: *National Officers*: Mrs. Becker, Miss Harman, Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Keesee, Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Robert, Jr., Mrs. Spencer; *State Regents*: Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Shanklin, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Wilbur; *State Vice Regent*: Mrs. Kenway.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert, moved that 171 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Keesee. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Spencer, read her report:

Report of the Registrar General

I have the honor to report 796 applications presented to the Board.

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Spencer moved that the 796 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Pouch. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Pouch, read her report:

Report of the Organizing Secretary General

It gives me pleasure to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Eva Wright Lowe, Mullen, Nebraska; Mrs. Sue Tucker Yates, Ashboro, North Carolina; Mrs. Ada Cooke Settle, Nashville, Tennessee.

The State Regent of Illinois requests the authorization of a chapter at Freeburg.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Dorothea Libby Clark, Albion, Maine; Mrs. Mary Annette Weatherford Cowgill, Lebanon, Oregon.

The State Regent of Oregon requests that the re-appointment of Mrs. Mary Annette Weatherford Cowgill, of Lebanon, be confirmed.

The State Regent of Nebraska requests that the Rev. Reuben Pickett Chapter be officially disbanded because she feels it is necessary.

The Watchung Chapter at West Orange, New Jersey, having complied with all requirements, according to the National By-laws, is now presented for confirmation.

HELENA R. POUCH,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Pouch moved the acceptance of the Organizing Secretary General's report. Seconded by Mrs. Spencer. Carried.

The meeting adjourned at 11:10 A. M.

MAY ERWIN TALMADGE,
Recording Secretary General.

National Board of Management

Regular Meeting, February 5, 1936

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, February 5, 1936, at 9.30 A. M.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, read from St. Matthew XXV-34-36 and offered prayer.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was given.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: *National Officers:* Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Bailey, Miss Harman, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Keesee, Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Robert, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Reed; *State Regents:* Mrs. Taylor, Miss Street, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Farwell, Mrs. Baughman, Mrs. Binford, Mrs. Shanklin, Mrs. Nason, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Wheat, Miss Clay, Mrs. Clapp, Mrs. Belk, Mrs. Heaume, Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. McCrillis, Mrs. Mauldin, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Rowbotham, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Averill, Mrs. Eichberg, Mrs. Wilbur; *State Vice Regent:* Mrs. Kenway.

The President General stated a message of greeting and appreciation to the National Board of Management had been received from Honorary President General, Mrs. Russell William Magna.

The President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, read her report.

Report of President General

On the day following the October Board Meeting, October 17, your President General, accompanied by Mrs. Pouch, Organizing Secretary General, and Mrs. Elmer Whittaker, State Regent of California, journeyed to Alabama. We were met in Birmingham by Mrs. Judd, Vice President General, and Mrs. Taylor, State Regent of Alabama, and were entertained at a delightful luncheon at the home of Mrs. David Roberts, Jr. Mrs. Minor, Honorary President General, and the members of the State Board of Alabama, were also guests. A meeting of the State Board followed at the Country Club, and greetings were given by the National Officers present. A glorious drive over the hills of Birmingham, past beautiful homes and delightful landscape, brought us to the home of Mrs. Henry Key Milner and refreshment at a beautiful tea.

A dinner in honor of the National Officers was given at the Country Club by the Board of Management of the Alabama Society. A broadcast by your President General followed.

After a restful night in the home of Mrs. Harry Howze, a hundred mile motor trip through beautiful rolling country and mid cotton fields brought us to Gunter Mountain and Kate Duncan Smith School, where we participated in the dedication

of the Anne Rogers Minor Cottage. Honoring our beloved Mrs. Minor were two motor parties from Connecticut which joined us here. Among the number were Miss Street, Connecticut State Regent, Mrs. Nason, Massachusetts State Regent, Miss Matthies, National Chairman of Approved Schools Committee and a dozen or more others from Connecticut. A thousand mountaineers, babes in arms to great grand-parents, came with interest and hope in their eyes, and gratitude in their hearts for the D. A. R.

The Choral Club of the School sang, the String Quartette played, the children danced and sang, giving evidence of the innate talent and good background. Greetings were extended by Officers of the D. A. R. An old man with tears streaming down his face, so deeply moved he could hardly speak, thanked the President General, for the D. A. R., for what they are doing for the present generation of mountain children. He said he had lived through the days of no education, no light.

The Minor Cottage, spotlessly white with green shutters and neat furnishings, is set on a hill overlooking the valley with the mountains beyond. It is to be a home for girls studying home economics, and promises light and hope to the country around. All eyes are raised to the hills from whence cometh strength and inspiration, to a people long deprived. There in the hills close to nature and to nature's God, her laws should be known and understood. Life should be of the utmost value where it is free from the artificialities and complexities of life in the city.

Connecticut has contributed richly to our work for American citizenship. Your President General hopes that other states may see their way to similar projects for our D. A. R. schools.

A picnic luncheon with plenty of sandwiches and home-made cake, brought refreshment to the people, many of whom had trekked over the mountains for miles to reach the school. After a detailed survey of the buildings and plant, we motored in the late afternoon down the mountain and to the train for Washington, our arms laden with cotton, our hearts filled with renewed hope.

In Washington there was much of routine work and many callers.

On October 22nd your President General motored with Mrs. LeRoy Mark, National Vice Chairman of Radio Committee, and Mrs. Harry K. Daugherty, National Chairman of Radio, to Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Nature was ablaze in autumnal glory, in tune with the drive in and out the valley and over the hills.

The Pennsylvania State Conference in Williamsport was at the Lycoming Hotel, with four Chapters acting as hostesses: the Lycoming Chapter, Miss Gladys S. Jones, Regent; the Fort Antes Chapter, Mrs. James H. Krom, Regent; the Wellsboro Chapter, Mrs. Frank Pagan, Regent; and

Warrior Run Chapter, Mrs. Raymond W. Krise, Regent.

The President General talked before the Regents' Round Table that afternoon. At the opening session in the evening greetings were given by National Officers, Honorary President General, Mrs. Cook and the State Officers. One of the finest addresses ever given was that of Dr. Henry W. A. Hansen, D.D., L.L.D., President of Gettysburg College, on "The Need of Better Citizenship." No teacher with un-American theories is permitted on the faculty of Gettysburg. His address has been printed in the D. A. R. MAGAZINE and reprinted by the National Defense Committee.

Wednesday morning's session was given to business, followed in the afternoon by a very impressive memorial service. A tea at the home of Mrs. James Krom, Regent of the Fort Antea Chapter, was attended by about five hundred Daughters, all of whom enjoyed the delectable refreshments and a magnificent display of pewter—one thousand pieces in this unique collection.

At the banquet that evening, the President General's address was broadcast. Colonel Storey also spoke on National Defense. The President General left to spend the night with Mrs. Louis T. McFadden at Canton, Pa., and the following day journeyed back to Washington and to work.

On October 27th Miss Helen Harman, Vice President General, representing the President General, placed a wreath on the John Paul Jones Statue in Washington, in the name of our Society, in celebration of Navy Day.

Since many engagements and official duties demand the time and attention of the President General it is often necessary to appoint a representative for various occasions, and such was the case when Mrs. Joseph E. Pryor of New Jersey, National Vice Chairman of Press Relations Committee, and Mrs. Raymond Goodfellow, also of New Jersey, represented me at the New York Herald-Tribune Conference in New York City, October 15th, 16th and 17th.

On the 18th and 19th of October, the 154th anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown was commemorated. Mrs. Julian Goodhue, Historian General, represented the President General by giving an historical address and attended all of the exercises with Mrs. Charles Keese, Corresponding Secretary General, and Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, State Regent of Virginia. The program was arranged under the able direction of Mrs. George Durbin Chenoweth, Regent of Comte de Grasse Chapter, and an account of the outstanding events of this celebration is given by Mrs. Goodhue in the November issue of the Magazine.

On November 1st a reception in honor of the President General was given by her own Chapter, the Nova Caesarea, to the New Jersey State Board and Chapters. The Chapter Headquarters in the building of the Newark Historical Society glowed with friendship amid gorgeous flowers and beautiful music. Five hundred attended. State officers, Past National Officers from New Jersey and the heads of other patriotic societies received with the Regent, Mrs. James Ardern,

and the President General. The Chapter owns its home, where it keeps its antiques and papers and holds its meetings.

On November 4th a reception in honor of the President General was given by the Essex Chapter in the home of its Regent, Mrs. William Baird, South Orange, New Jersey, at which the President General gave a talk on the activities of the National Society. Many visiting Regents and State officers were present and we had a grand time.

A reception in honor of the President General was given on November 5th by the Manhattan Chapter of New York City at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler. Mrs. Goodhue, Historian General, and Mrs. John Weinmann, President National, Daughters of 1812, were among the many guests.

The Morristown Chapter, Mrs. H. Thurston Maxwell, Regent, gave a luncheon and play on November 7th in honor of the President General and State and National Officers. The parts were taken by members of the Chapter; the play was the prize play of the Genealogical Records Committee. All of these receptions were happy, friendly affairs and brought joy and warmth to many hearts.

Back in Washington on November 9th, your President General was a guest at a dinner given at the Chevy Chase Country Club by Colonel and Mrs. George W. Cocheu in honor of Governor and Mrs. Schley of Panama.

On November 11th, in the name of the National Society, it was my privilege to place a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in company with Mrs. George Madden Grimes, State Regent, who placed a wreath for the District of Columbia.

That afternoon the President General inaugurated the first organ recital in Constitution Hall, honoring the donor of our magnificent organ, Mrs. William N. Reynolds of North Carolina. At this time the President General gave a broadcast on the significance of Armistice Day.

November and December were devoted largely to routine work. The Special Board meeting in December came when rooms were gay in Christmas attire and a spirit of service and help to others prevailed.

On December 30th it was my privilege to attend a dinner given by the Jemima Cundict Chapter, South Orange, New Jersey, of which Mrs. Lee Ward Lemon is Regent and the members are mostly young women. The meeting was followed by living pictures, depicting Washington at Valley Forge, Betsy Ross and the Flag, Stuart's Washington, Washington and Martha, etc. These were executed by members, beautifully depicted in detail, with soprano and violin solos by young college women; one of the most delightful of meetings.

With the holidays over, there were other meetings to attend.

The Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter, Mrs. Henry King, Regent, held a reception on January 3rd at the George Washington Hotel, New York City. Delightful music, a social hour, hospitality and friendship abounded.

On January 6th the New York City Chapter,

Mrs. Joseph W. Wilde, Regent, gave a reception at the Hotel Plaza in memory of George and Martha's wedding day, a yearly event in this Chapter. An appropriate address by Mr. James Heron on "Washington, the Man of Truth," violin solos and a delicious collation, as well as meeting many friends, made a delightful occasion. Many conferences, trips to attend to routine matters, calls from and to applicants for the Editorship of the Magazine, letters to State Regents and National Chairmen, telephone calls, messages, telegrams, innumerable letters to answer, conferences on many subjects with various people, all go to make full days and evenings. Details relative to Congress are under way. I am happy to announce Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke as Chairman of Program; Mrs. George Barnett, of Invitations; Mrs. Frank Towner, of the House Committee.

On Saturday, January 25th, it was an honor to participate in the dedicatory exercises of the new post office at Summit, New Jersey. Your President General raised the Flag and gave a few appropriate words of greeting commending her community for its progress.

On Monday, January 27th, the President General journeyed to Raleigh, North Carolina, accompanied by Mrs. Harper Sheppard, State Regent of Pennsylvania. We were met in Raleigh by the State Regent, Mrs. William Belk, and by Mrs. Charles H. Stephenson, who took us to the Sir Walter Raleigh Hotel, where we were delightfully entertained at dinner by Mrs. Sidney Perry Cooper, former State Regent. Among those present beside the above mentioned were Mrs. Charles B. Keesee, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Walter S. Williams, State Regent of Delaware; Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, State Regent of Virginia; Mrs. Thomas J. Mauldin, State Regent of South Carolina, the State Board, and Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, past State Regent.

After a breakfast at the beautiful mansion of Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus we went to State College to participate in the exercises for the unveiling of the Historical Memorial to Patriots and Battles of the Thirteen Original Colonies, erected by the Daughters of North Carolina. This memorial was conceived by Mrs. Cornelia A. Norris, who did not live to see the completion of her vision, but the work has been ably carried on under the leadership of Mrs. Charles H. Stephenson.

The Caswell-Nash and Colonel Polk Chapters were hostesses for the day. The monument is a massive one, with blocks of North Carolina granite, one block for each one of the thirteen original colonies, and speaks to us of the sturdy qualities of our patriot pioneers. It is not a monument to war, but to the spirit which has led this nation to higher and better things. In fitting words the President, Dr. Frank Graham, accepted the monument for the Greater University of North Carolina.

After a luncheon attended by 300 North Carolina Daughters who had journeyed from far and near for this auspicious occasion we motored through rolling country to Duke University, and then, in a glorious winter sunset, on to North Carolina University. A hospitable welcome and

a delicious dinner awaited us at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Graham, President of the University. Time sped entirely too rapidly and tore us away from warm firesides and kind hearts toward Raleigh and the train.

This day, January 28th, will ever be ingrained on my heart as one of kindness, cordiality, warmth, friendship and inspiration, due to the outpouring of human kindness. What inspiration may be drawn from such symbols of heroic deeds! More and more are they our need today!

It is with deep regret that we mourn the loss of a beloved charter member and ex-Vice President General, Miss Ella Lorraine Dorsey, and that of Mrs. James T. Morris, Honorary Vice-President General, whose name will go down in history as the savior of Yorktown.

Almost ten months have passed since we came into office. During this time we have been studying the affairs of our Society, preparatory to presenting to you our hopes and desires as to its future welfare. I shall be glad to have an expression of opinion from each one of you.

Your President General wishes to present a plan looking toward the future welfare of the whole organization. Ten months in office have convinced her that some changes are desirable. Our Society started small in numbers and in material assets. It has grown beyond all possible expectation of its founders; it has made a remarkable record in financing its indebtedness and in building to meet the needs of its rapidly increasing membership. All these years our Society has been out of the red and has conducted its administrative affairs in splendid fashion. There are, however, some matters which should be placed on more businesslike basis; so, with the approval of the Executive Committee, I recommend an economic survey of our plant, with three ends in view.

1. The preparation of a budget based on a relationship of expenditures to regular income for the next fiscal year. A budget is necessary to know where we are going and where we will be at the end of a year.

2. Recommendations for the provision and establishment of Special Reserve Funds for upkeep and improvements to buildings and grounds, taxes, insurance, pension system, etc. This will be particularly valuable in a few years when replacements of equipment are necessary. By building a reserve, we will have the funds to proceed with the work.

3. Recommendations for the coordination of the work generally.

Several firms have been consulted and, with your approval of such a survey, we may proceed at once to engage an expert and have a report of his finding ready for the April Board meeting.

I also believe that the time has come for the furthering of the activities of the various committees, and therefore my policy has been to allow some funds for the expansion of committee work. National Chairmen are often hampered in enlarging their activities because no appropriations had been or could be made. We have outgrown the small social circle and have become a huge business organization where each depart-

ment should be carried on in the most modern and efficient way possible. Times have changed and many women can no longer afford to finance committee work; furthermore, we should not continue to expect it; our work is on too large a scale. Every woman who holds an office, large or small, gives to the Society and to her country a service which cannot be measured in money. They have been wonderful in the years past to give so much without remuneration; but due to changing conditions, the Society is losing capable, far-visioned women, willing but unable to supply the financial wherewithal. I hope we are not going to continue to sacrifice brains and soul because of a few dollars. In the new budget I would like to see included an appropriation which can be used by National Chairmen to expand committee work, so that they may be free to work out their programs unhampered by financial handicaps. We cannot stand still. Before us lies the opportunity to expand and to be of service to mankind; but money must be spent.

Our building program is now completed, we hope, and our attention may be directed to provisions for the more efficient expansion of the work for which we exist.

Two Approved Schools are claimed as D. A. R. Schools. Since the National Society as such has never contributed to their support I would like to have the Continental Congress pass a resolution to give \$1,000 a year out of the current funds to the Kate Duncan Smith School and \$1,000 to the Tamasee Industrial School. A definite contribution by the National Society seems to me to be not only a generous act, but the fulfillment of an obligation assumed.

A further recommendation of mine is that no Chapter member shall be eligible to the same office for more than two consecutive terms, and that elections be held in May. Six years is long enough for any one to hold the same office. New blood, new points of view, new talent, all contribute to the efficiency of the administrative offices. New days bring new conditions. Forward is our watchword!

The time is here when representation to Continental Congress should be cut down. As it is now, if every one entitled to come attended the Congress we would not have enough seats. The suggestion is offered that we cut the representation in Chapters whose membership is from 1 to 100, namely: that every Chapter having less than 100 members should have its Regent represent the Chapter at Congress; and Chapters having between 100 and 200 members should have their Regent and one delegate.

I wish you would give this matter your earnest consideration, and I would welcome your thoughts upon this subject.

The Good Citizenship Pilgrimage is a definite part of our program, as voted by the Continental Congress. Per capita quotas were planned to meet the cost of this project. It is hoped that one girl will come from each State, her expenses to be paid in this way by the National Society. Please bear in mind that this is not a scholarship contest; it is not a popularity contest. It is the responsibility of the Committee in each State

to see that the girl sent to Washington has been chosen by her daily associates for her outstanding citizenship in her home community, and then selected in such a way as the Committee may decide.

Will each State Regent report to me at once as to whether a girl will be sent from her State in accordance with this program? Each State is further requested to send its representative as economically as possible. The traveling expenses will be paid by the Treasurer General in each instance, upon receipt of a bill from the State Regent.

Our Continental Congress opens on the evening of Monday, April 20th, and adjourns on the afternoon of Friday, the 24th, with the banquet on Friday evening.

The Memorial Service will be held on Sunday afternoon preceding the Congress, this year on our special day, April the 19th. Immediately at the close of the Memorial Service the Pilgrimage to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and to Mount Vernon will be made.

Upon us devolves the responsibility for the success of our Congress. May we plan wisely, that its deliberations and acts may make for unity and progress and for the good of our beloved country.

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER,
President General.

Miss Street of Conn. moved *That the President General's report be accepted with much appreciation, without its recommendations.* Seconded by Mrs. Keese. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, read recommendation No. 1 presented by the Executive Committee, it being a recommendation contained in the report of the President General:

No. 1. That we engage an expert to make a survey of various departments of our organization:

1. The preparation of a budget.
2. Recommendations for the provision and establishment of Special Reserve Funds.
3. Recommendations for the co-ordination of the work.

Mrs. Nason of Massachusetts moved *the adoption of recommendation No. 1 of the Executive Committee.* Seconded by Mrs. Rowbotham. Carried.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, read her report:

Report of Chaplain General

Attended the October meeting of the Board of Management.

Addressed five Chapters in Colorado. Attended State Board meeting of Colorado. Took care of the routine business.

SAIDEE E. BOYD,
Chaplain General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, read her report:

Report of Recording Secretary General

Since my last report to the Board the work of my office has gone forward as usual, and of necessity there is some repetition.

The minutes of the regular meeting in October and the special meeting in December were prepared for publication in the Magazine, and proof read.

Verbatim has been transcribed, indexed, bound and filed. Rulings typed and distributed to the various offices, also typed for the Statute Book.

Minutes and rulings of the Executive Committee have been typed and indexed, also delivered to the officers.

Notices of Board and Executive Committee meetings have been promptly mailed.

It was my sad duty to write letters to the State Regents notifying them of a vacancy in the list of Honorary Vice Presidents General, caused by the death of Mrs. James T. Morris.

Many requests for records have been received, and all have been given prompt attention.

Since the October Board meeting there have been 1,581 membership certificates engrossed and mailed to members; notification cards of admission to new members numbering 2,597 have been written and mailed.

All correspondence, as directed by the National Board and Executive Committee, has been cared for and the routine work of the office is up to date.

I cannot close my report without commending the clerks in my office for their efficient and capable service; their patient and understanding co-operation. I wish to express my grateful appreciation for their earnest and entire devotion to the execution of their duties.

MAY E. TALMADGE,
Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Charles Blackwell Keesee, read her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Since the October Board meeting the following supplies have been issued from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General:

Application blanks	14,313
Leaflets of How to Become a Member....	1,618
Leaflets of General Information.....	1,197
Constitution and By-laws.....	866
Transfer cards	1,410
Pamphlets of "What the Daughters Do"....	4,963
Ancestral Charts	6,663
Applicants' Working Sheets	7,164

Orders for Manuals have been filled to the number of 163,619 copies. The distribution according to languages follows: English, 111,580; Spanish, 2,859; Italian, 19,963; Hungarian, 1,711; Polish, 11,363; Yiddish, 3,306; French, 3,015; German, 2,538; Russian, 2,681; Greek, 3,446; Swedish, 888; Portuguese, 3,111; Lithuanian, 1,975; Norwegian, 638; Bohemian, 1,024; Armenian, 482; Finnish, 675; Japanese, 364.

Two thousand three hundred and forty-three letters were received and either referred to the proper department to which they were intended or answered in my own office to the number of one thousand six hundred and fifty-six.

OLIVIA H. S. KESSEE,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., read her report.

Report of Treasurer General

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from October 1st, 1935 to December 31st, 1935:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1935..... \$124,211.99

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, \$59,505; initiation fees, \$8,140; reinstatement fees, \$675; supplemental fees, \$1,284; application blanks, \$284.04; Awards, \$3.30; certificates, \$1.50; copy lineage, \$2.75; commission—Flags, \$20.63; insignia, \$48; creed cards, \$5.85; D. A. R. Reports, \$3; duplicate papers, \$163.10; exchange, \$18; Flag codes, \$113.10; posters, \$74.77; guides, \$2.35; Historical papers, \$49.64; interest, \$250; lantern slides, \$31.74; lineage \$1,145; magazine: subscriptions, \$4,663.55; advertisements, \$1,710.15; single copies and reprints, \$75.55; proceedings, \$6; pictures \$1.25; rituals, \$134.67; regents' list, \$20.25; ribbon, \$1.01; sale of dictaphone, \$75; waste paper, \$24.49; songs, \$7.23; statuettes, \$5; stationery, \$3.99; telephone, \$23.66; contributions—Library, \$371.10; prizes, \$150; refunds—supplies, \$1.16; repairs, \$5; elevator and fire insurance, \$148.33; elevator equipment, \$2,070; electric equipment, \$11,949.24; Constitution Hall Events, \$9,623.77; Memorial Continental Hall Events, \$200.

Total receipts 103,073.35

\$227,285.34

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, \$320; initiation fees, \$95; reinstatement fees, \$5; supplemental fees, \$36	\$456.00
President General: clerical service, \$1,418.04; official expenses, \$1,500; postage, \$80; express, \$2.88; books and files, \$70.12	3,071.04
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, \$623.10; cards and clamp, \$182.80	805.90
Certificate: clerical service, \$359.34; certificates and guides, \$798.50; postage, \$311.64; refund, \$1	1,470.48
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$819.30; postage, \$100; paper, \$19.37	938.67
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$1,096.78; lithographing and folders, \$56; postage, \$12.50	1,165.28
Treasurer General: clerical service \$494.46; books and cards, \$147.11; postage, \$5; typewriter repairs, \$2.40	5,103.97
Registrar General: clerical service, \$6,575.19; Consulting Genealogist, \$50; cards and binders, \$90.10; postage, \$40; typewriter repairs, \$1	6,756.29
Historian General: clerical service \$905.52; binding book, \$5.25; typewriter repairs, \$1	911.77
Librarian General: clerical service \$1,629.78; books \$165.81; binding, \$114.60; cards and labels, \$47.71; postage, \$8; typewriter repairs, \$7.50; refund contribution—New Mexico, \$17	1,990.40
Curator General: clerical service, \$260.87; postage, \$7; subscription, \$6	273.87
Reporter General: clerical service, \$70; stationery and express, \$35.38	105.38
General Office: clerical service, \$1,111.56; postage and stamped envelopes, \$853.67; Parliamentary expense, \$30.30; President General's Pin, \$100; U. S. M. A. Sword, \$100; Revolutionary Soldier marker, \$15; Christmas Gifts, \$181; Board luncheon, \$34.60; blanks and book appraisal, \$9; Chapter house investigation, \$16.50; wreaths, \$62.75; express, \$19.87; supplies, \$78.65	2,612.90
Committees: clerical service, \$354.54; Approved Schools, charts, \$111.50; Better Films, postage, \$13.24; expense, \$25.26; Building and Grounds, clerical service, \$459.96; book and paper, \$3.70; Filing and Lending, envelopes, \$11; postage \$23.97; express, \$40; Girl Home Makers, hand book, \$83.75; postage, \$10.58; Historical Research, stereopticon, \$15; Gift—University of London, \$25; telegrams, \$3.66; postage, \$7.50; express, \$66; Patriotic Lectures, slides, \$24.70; express, \$17.21; Radio, postage, \$20.51; expenses, \$22.13; Real Daughters, postage, \$2.85; Sons and Daughters, buttons, \$142.43; express, \$4.09	1,383.64
Expense—Buildings: employees pay roll, \$5,845.76; electric current and gas, \$775.27; fuel, \$424.94; hauling, \$8; ice, \$56.05; water rent, \$28.45; cleaning and hanging curtains and draperies, \$79.60; electric fixtures and furnishings, \$74.44; rent, clock and apartment, \$230.25; repairs \$336.48; supplies, \$433.35; boiler, elevator and liability insurance, \$894.30; changes in elevators, \$2,070; changes in electric equipment, \$11,949.24	23,206.13
Printing Machine: printer, \$345; supplies \$113.09	458.09
Constitution Hall Events, services, \$3,074.42; care of Organ, \$50; clock connection, \$18.02; license, \$8; telephone, \$13.80; Federal tax, \$24.57; postage, \$1; clock, pad and stand \$9.09; stationery, \$38.51; skid, \$11.11; repairs to cooling system, \$25; public liability insurance, \$1,333.42	4,606.94
Memorial Continental Hall Events: curtains, \$52.63; painting, \$105.34	157.97
Magazine: Subscription Dept.: clerical service, \$622.95; blanks, \$14.50; postage, \$143.33; express, \$2.74; telegrams, \$12; Editorial Dept. articles, \$89.25; compiling index, \$25; stationery, \$32.41; Genealogical Editor, salary, \$150; Commissions, \$344; November-December issues, \$2,371.91; Cuts, \$372.97; postage, \$317.28; Refund subscription, \$3	4,501.34
Auditing accounts	240.00
Interest	46.23
Lineage—vols. \$1,159.20; supplies, \$57.07; express, \$23.10	1,239.37
Ribbon	36.00
Ritual	1.95
State Regents' postage	235.65
Stationery	1,747.52
Telephone and telegrams	627.99

Forty-fifth Congress: Credential, clerical service, \$129.36; paper, \$65.72; postage, \$251.52; express, \$.32; Transportation, express, \$.61	\$447.53	
Total disbursements		\$64,598.30
Transferred to Constitution Hall Fund		162,687.04
		12,400.00
Balance		<u>\$150,287.04</u>

PERMANENT FUND

Balance at last report, September 30, 1935		\$36,120.82
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RECEIPTS

Constitution Hall contributions	\$7,402.30	
Memorial Continental Hall contributions	188.21	
Interest	45.00	
Total receipts		7,635.51

Transferred from Current Fund		43,756.33
		12,400.00
		<u>56,156.33</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Constitution Hall:		
Notes Payable—Library Notes	\$28,000.00	
Interest	2,335.00	
Marker	3.25	
Contribution refunded—Vermont	7.00	
Memorial Continental Hall furnishings	196.33	
Total disbursements		30,541.58
Balance		<u>\$25,614.75</u>
Petty Cash Fund		<u>\$800.00</u>

SPECIAL FUNDS

LIFE MEMBER

Balance, September 30, 1935	\$454.61	
Receipts	500.00	
Balance		\$954.61

MANUAL

Balance, September 30, 1935	\$6,452.73	
Contributions	2,577.58	
Sale of copies	37.85	
		9,068.16
Disbursements: services, \$120; postage, \$500; express, \$171.04; English, Greek and Yiddish editions, \$5,339.93; refund—leaflet, \$.60	6,131.57	
Balance		2,936.59

APPROVED SCHOOLS

Receipts	\$9,876.71	
Disbursements	9,876.71	

APPROVED SCHOOLS SCHOLARSHIP

Balance, September 30, 1935	1,575.00	
Receipts	42.35	
		1,617.35
Disbursements	350.00	
Balance		<u>\$1,267.35</u>

CARPENTER FUND FOR MOUNTAIN SCHOOLS

Balance, September 30, 1935	\$1,487.63
Interest	180.00
	<hr/> 1,667.63
Disbursements: Crossnore School, N. Car.	\$230.00
Lincoln Memorial University, Tenn.	230.00
Maryville College, Tenn.	230.00
	<hr/> 690.00

Balance \$977.63

LIBERTY LOAN

Balance, September 30, 1935	2,331.45
Interest	1,500.00
	<hr/> 3,831.45
Disbursements: Pensions, \$1,005; contribution, \$100	1,105.00
	<hr/>

Balance 2,726.45

ANGEL AND ELLIS ISLANDS

Balance, September 30, 1935	2,443.84
Contributions	1,104.22
	<hr/> 3,548.06
Disbursements: Services, \$1,468; postage, \$7.89; expenses, \$13.02; supplies, \$969.25; Angel Island, \$90; Immigrants Aid, \$50; Christmas Gifts, \$20; refund—Mass., \$15	2,633.16
	<hr/>

Balance 914.90

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Receipts	1,989.03
Disbursements	1,989.03
	<hr/>

LIBRARY

Balance, September 30, 1935	13.16
Notes Payable—Constitution Hall	28,000.00
Interest	280.00
	<hr/> 28,293.16
Disbursements:	
Investments Home Owners Loan Corp. Bonds	\$28,000.00
Charges and Interest	152.25
Library books	84.50
	<hr/> 28,236.75

Balance 56.41

CONSERVATION AND THRIFT

Receipts	\$247.19
Disbursements	247.19
	<hr/>

RELIEF

Balance, September 30, 1935	113.20
Receipts	59.30
	<hr/> 172.50
Disbursements	103.30
	<hr/>

Balance 69.20

STUDENT LOAN

Receipts	1,146.00
Disbursements	1,146.00
	<hr/>

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Balance, September 30, 1935	20,227.41
Contributions	2,993.36
	<hr/> 23,220.77

Disbursements: Services, \$1,695.84; Messenger, \$120; postage, literature, supplies and expenses, \$2,135.91	\$3,951.75	
Balance		\$19,269.02
GOOD CITIZENSHIP PILGRIMAGE		
Balance, September 30, 1935	890.36	
Contributions	1,197.24	
Medals	97.00	
	2,184.60	
Disbursements: Medal posters	120.00	
Balance		2,064.60
EMPLOYEES PENSION		
Balance, September 30, 1935	9,527.50	
Disbursements: Pensions	\$283.50	
Investment H. O. L. C. Bonds	8,500.00	8,783.50
Balance		744.00
PUBLICITY		
Balance, September 30, 1935	2,265.08	
Contributions	515.03	
	2,780.11	
Disbursements: Services	\$250.00	
Postage, \$20.22; express, \$4.14	24.36	274.36
Balance		2,505.75
PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP		
Balance, September 30, 1935	3,540.83	
Interest	368.10	
Balance		3,908.93
Total Special Funds		\$38,395.44

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 9/30/35	Receipts	Disburse- ments	Bal. 12/31/35
Current	\$124,211.99	\$103,073.35	\$76,998.30	\$150,287.04
Permanent	36,120.82	20,035.51	30,541.58	25,614.75
Petty Cash	800.00			800.00
Life Member	454.61	500.00		954.61
Manual	6,452.73	2,615.43	6,131.57	2,936.59
Approved Schools		9,876.71	9,876.71	
Approved Schools Scholarship	1,575.00	42.35	350.00	1,267.35
Mountain Schools	1,487.63	180.00	690.00	977.63
Liberty Loan	2,331.45	1,500.00	1,105.00	2,726.45
Angel and Ellis Islands	2,443.84	1,104.22	2,633.16	914.90
Preservation Historic Spots		1,989.03	1,989.03	
Library	13.16	28,280.00	28,236.75	56.41
Conservation and Thrift		247.19	247.19	
Relief	113.20	59.30	103.30	69.20
Student Loan		1,146.00	1,146.00	
National Defense	20,227.41	2,993.36	3,951.75	19,269.02
Good Citizenship Pilgrimage	890.36	1,294.24	120.00	2,064.60
Employees Pension	9,527.50		8,783.50	744.00
Publicity	2,265.08	515.03	274.36	2,505.75
Philippine Scholarship	3,540.83	368.10		3,908.93
Totals	\$212,455.61	\$175,819.82	\$173,178.20	\$215,097.23

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS		
National Metropolitan Bank	\$214,297.23	
Petty Cash	800.00	\$215,097.23
INVESTMENTS		
Chicago and Alton Bonds	\$2,314.84	
Library Fund:		
U. S. Postal Savings Bond	500.00	
Home Owners Loan Corp. Bonds	28,000.00	
Liberty Loan Fund:		
Constitution Hall Notes	100,000.00	
Life Membership Fund:		
Constitution Hall Notes	15,000.00	
Southern California Telephone Co. Bond	1,000.00	
U. S. Postal Savings Bond	500.00	
Philippine Scholarship Fund:		
Constitution Hall Notes	22,000.00	
B. P. O. E. of Manila Bonds	100.00	
Mountain Schools Fund:		
Home Owners Loan Corp. Bonds	12,000.00	
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. Bonds	12,000.00	
Pension Fund:		
Home Owners Loan Corp. Bond	8,500.00	\$201,914.84
INDEBTEDNESS		
Constitution Hall Fund:		
Liberty Loan Fund Notes	\$100,000.00	
Life Membership Fund Notes	15,000.00	
Philippine Scholarship Fund Notes	22,000.00	\$137,000.00

SARAH CORBIN ROBERT,
Treasurer General.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mrs. Robert J. Reed, read the report of that committee.

Report of Finance Committee

As Chairman of the Finance Committee, I have the honor to submit the following report:

Since October 1st, vouchers have been approved to the amount of \$160,322.20, which includes \$9,876.71 received as contributions for Approved Schools; \$1,989.03 for Preservation of Historic Spots; \$1,146.00 for Student Loans.

The following items list the largest disbursements:

Purchase of Home Owners Loan Corporation Bonds with charges	\$36,698.48
Notes Payable	28,000.00
Interest	2,335.00
Clerical Service	21,944.03
Services of Superintendent, Manager and employees	9,169.36
Changes in Electric equipment	11,949.24
Changing elevator current	2,070.00
Magazine	4,501.34
National Defense Committee expense ..	3,951.75
Angel and Ellis Islands expense	2,633.16
Printing English, Greek and Yiddish Manuals	5,339.93
Printing 146th volume Lineage Book ..	1,159.20
Postage	2,445.24
Insurance	2,227.72

LOUISE B. REED,
Chairman.

The Chairman of the Auditing Committee, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, read the report of that committee.

Report of Auditing Committee

The Auditing Committee met on Saturday, February 1, 1936, at 9:00 A. M.

The reports of the Treasurer General and the American Audit Company were examined for the months of October, November and December, 1935, and found correct.

MAY E. TALMADGE,
Chairman.

Mrs. Pouch moved *That the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted, which automatically carries with it the reports of the Finance Committee and the Treasurer General.* Seconded by Mrs. Boyd. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Lue Reynolds Spencer, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report:

Number of applications verified	31
Number of supplementals verified	471
Total number of papers verified	502
Papers returned unverified:	
Originals	19
Supplementals	23

New records verified.....	390
Permits issued for official insignias	232
Permits issued for miniature insignias.....	357
Permits issued for ancestral bars.....	487

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Spencer stated that on February 1, 1936, there had been 796 members admitted; and moved *That the 31 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society.* Seconded by Mrs. Pouch. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

It is my pleasure to report as follows:

The State Regent of Pennsylvania requests that the Organizing Regency of Miss Martha L. McNeill be changed from South Hills to Carnegie.

The members of the Rebecca Spaulding Chapter through their State Regent request that the location of the Chapter be changed from Atlanta to La Plata, Missouri.

The following Chapters are presented for official disbandment: Camilla, Camilla, Georgia; Mary McClure, Allendale, South Carolina; James Huntington, Castle Rock, Washington. This Chapter was below the legal membership for over a year.

HELENA R. POUCH,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Pouch stated that since the October Board meeting ten chapters had been confirmed; and moved *The acceptance of the Organizing Secretary General's report.* Seconded by Mrs. Spencer. Carried.

In the absence of the Historian General, Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, her report was read by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge.

Report of Historian General

It gives me pleasure to offer the following report of the Historian General:

The department, entitled "Historic Anniversaries of the Month" has been carried on in the magazine with a dual objective. The purpose in mind is not only that of giving information but of gathering together suggestions for programs which may be built around historic events. When the twelve issues are completed, it will be possible for a chapter to use these anniversary reminders as they prepare their programs, and by consulting the magazine, as the dates of meetings are determined, find pertinent and helpful suggestions.

It is obvious that but a small fraction of historic anniversary dates can be selected, else each issue would consume many pages. Indulgence is craved if your favorite date is omitted. One would wish to include them all.

Also occasionally there is a conflict of opinions as to the day of a month on which certain events occurred. Five authorities are used to ascertain

these dates. Since many pages of fine print are consulted by this officer each time, and accident of vision is possible, therefore if an event is well certified to have occurred on a date other than that given in the printed list, please, by your courteous reminder, allow us to make the correction.

Since October, twenty addresses and talks have been given, all of these bearing on events of historic interest, the history work of the society and the stimulation of patriotic attitudes. An extended trip in the east resulted in sixteen addresses.

As important contributions to the value of the Magazine, a series of articles relating to the historic development of various permanent departments of our government has been solicited and obtained. These will be continued.

The articles already printed are: from the Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings of the National Park Service an article called "Making American History Live at Yorktown" by Verne E. Chatelain, Acting Director, in the December issue: "The Historical Development of the United States Custom Service" by James H. Moyle, United States Bureau of Customs, in the January number. An article on the historic development of the U. S. Bureau of Investigation has been promised by the director, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, and two more have also been promised. For the October number we were given an article, "Historical Museums as a Training Ground for Citizenship" by L. H. Shattuck, Director of the Chicago Historical Society.

In this office, tabulation, according to title, of the material formerly submitted for the contemplated "Guide to Historic Spots" has been carefully made. We are awaiting the outcome of the Writers' Project under the Works Progress Administration before bringing to you the subject of carrying on this work. Meanwhile, please keep your material for us. If you give it away, it will be copyrighted and we can never use it for ourselves, should we wish to do so. Duplicate copies of materials in our office are, no doubt, in the hands of the various states.

A fireproof vault or room has been requested for this material and for source material as it comes to us.

The Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee has assured us that a place will be found.

The first material for the collection of original manuscripts and similar valuable documents or printings was given by a New York City chapter, Golden Hill Chapter, organized last November. The gift came through Mrs. Dickson Brown, and we express our sincere gratitude.

The proper material for the Historical Research Committee includes those things which throw light upon the geographic, economic, political, intellectual and cultural development of our people. As far as reporting goes, records relating to family relationships should be reported to the National Chairman of the Genealogical Records Committee, not to the one designated as Historical Research.

In the questionnaire for Historians, request has

been made for a list of all historic spots and buildings marked by chapters since our organization. There is no such list in this office and there should be. The total report of graves of Revolutionary soldiers alone was not meant. A misconception of the request appeared in the minutes of the October Board Meeting but this is being made clear in the questionnaire.

Since the last Board meeting, lineage books numbers 146 and 147 have been printed; number 148 is on the press and number 149 is being compiled.

It is the belief of the Historian General that the By-laws regarding the compiling of the lineage books in her office should be changed. All of the material used comes, of necessity, from the files in the Registrar General's office and the lineage books are plainly genealogical in character.

The removal of this work to its correlative branch would free the office of the Historian General for that work which is truly historic in theme and purpose, the natural output of this department. With a clerk specially trained in historical research and the compilation of its findings and with the office personnel given over specifically to history work, great things should be accomplished and the objects designated to the department of history fulfilled. With your action in October granting such a clerk the way is paved to the eventual organizing of a purely historical department in the office of the Historian General.

If you wish a set of the Ferris Prints for display at your spring State Conference, please record this fact in the Historian General's office now as an itinerary will have to be planned. It may not be possible to move two sets around quickly enough to cover all states but we will do our best, with your cooperation.

With glowing pride and gratitude we mention a great historical anniversary of our own, the 45th birthday of our Society. We appreciate the spirit of the State Magazine Committee of the District of Columbia in celebrating the event here in the city of the Society's birth.

MARY A. GOODHUE,
Historian General.

In the absence of the Librarian General, Mrs. Luther Eugene Tamm, her report was read by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge.

Report of Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

I have the honor to report the following list of accessions comprising 229 books, 61 pamphlets, 28 manuscripts, 3 charts, 3 maps, 2 photostats and 27 bookplates received since the October Board Meeting.

The steadily increasing growth of the library made it necessary to provide more shelf space for the books and an additional file case for our constantly increasing collection of manuscripts. The book stacks and file case have been installed, also glass ventilators for the reading room or north section of the library.

BOOKS

ALABAMA

Dictionary of Alabama Biography. T. McA. Owen. 4 vols. 1921. From Mobile, Virginia Cavaller and Needham Bryant Chapters.

CHINA

Woman's Work in the Civil War. L. P. Brockett & M. C. Vaughan. 1867. From Mrs. Hollis A. Wilbur.

CONNECTICUT

History of Harwinton. R. M. Chipman. 1860. From Mrs. Sanford H. Wadhams through Marana Norton Brooks Chapter.
Congregational Church, Southport. 1915. From Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter.
Wethershed and Her Daughters, Glastonbury, Rocky Hill, Newington, 1634-1934. From Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter.
Canaan Parish 1733-1933 Being Story of Congregational Church of New Canaan. Part 1. 1935. From Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter.
Plymouth, with Account of Centennial Celebration May 14 & 15, 1895. F. Atwater. 1895. From Mrs. Anna M. Gaylord Stevens through Mary Silliman Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Landmarks of Steuben County, N. Y. H. Hakes. 1896. From Mrs. Marion S. Webster.
Following 58 volumes from Mrs. Helen Pollock Bray:
Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series, Vols. 13 and 14.
Pennsylvania Archives, 3rd Series, Vols. 3, 5, 7-30.
Pennsylvania Archives, 5th Series. 8 vols.
Pennsylvania Archives, 6th Series. 16 vols.
Pennsylvania Archives, 7th Series, Vols. 1-5.
Some Pioneers of Washington County, Pa. F. S. Reader. 1902.
Following 5 volumes from Miss Mary L. Marean through Mary Washington Chapter in memory of her sister Mrs. Alice M. Gibbs:
Memorial Addresses Delivered before the two Houses of Congress on Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield and William McKinley. 1903.
Genealogical and Family History of Maine. G. T. Little. 4 vols. 1909.
In Memoriam, Sarah Walter Chandler Coates. From Mrs. Jason Waterman.
The following 2 volumes from Miss Eva Jackson:
Short History of Salem Village Witchcraft Trials. M. V. B. Perley. 1911.
Jackson Family of Madison, N. H. 1935.
William Hickey of Greenville. Compiled and presented by Bessie Wilmarth Gahn through Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter.
Casol. 1935. From Compiler, C. E. Scholl through Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter.
Following 2 volumes from Miss Gertrude Perry through Mary Washington Chapter:
History of Counties of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland, N. J. T. Cushing & C. E. Sheppard. 1883.
Men of Our Times; or Leading Patriots of the Day. H. B. Stowe. 1868.

GEORGIA

Short History of Cobb County. S. B. G. Temple. 1935. From Fielding Lewis Chapter.
Crisp County Historical Sketches. W. P. Fleming. Vol. 1. 1932. From Fort Early Chapter.

ILLINOIS

39th Annual State Conference D. A. R. of Illinois. 1935. From Illinois "Daughters."

INDIANA

Centennial History of Grant County 1812-1912. Whitson, Goldthwait & Campbell. 2 vols. 1914. From General Francis Marion Chapter.
Marriages of Allen County 1824-1849. J. C. Ehle. 1935. From Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter.
First Wills of Marion County. M. L. Campbell & E. C. Patrick. 1935. From Genealogical Records Committee, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter.
Year Book, Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution 1935-1936. From Indiana "Daughters."
Otis Family in America. W. A. Otis. 1924. From Fred B. and Frances Z. Otis through John Wallace Chapter.
Evansville and Its Men of Mark. E. White. 1873. From Vanderburg Chapter.

IOWA

History of Felton Family. W. R. Felton. 1935. From Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Felton.

KANSAS

Genealogy of Coding Family. F. W. Coding. 1906. From Mrs. Rufus C. Stone.

LOUISIANA

Proceedings 27th Annual State Conference, Louisiana Chapters D. A. R. 1935. From Louisiana "Daughters."

MAINE

Baptists in Maine. H. S. Burrage. 1904. From Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter.

MARYLAND

The Right Rev. Edward Dominic Fenwick, O. P. 2nd ed. V. F. O'Daniel. 1921. From Mary Ellen Fenwick in memory of her father, William Albert Fenwick, through Maj. William Thomas Chapter.

Maryland the History of a Palatine. W. H. Browne. 6th ed. 1893. From Mrs. R. B. Owens through Thomas Johnson Chapter.

Following 3 volumes from Maryland "Daughters."
St. Paul's Early Parishes of Prince George County. E. Allen.

History of Carrollton Manor. W. J. Grove. 1922.

De La Brooke Manor. H. J. Berkley. 1935.

Following 2 volumes from Misses Adeline Marie and Elizabeth Ann Hall through General Smallwood Chapter:

The American Revolution. W. E. H. Lecky. 1922.

Maryland in National Politics. J. F. Essary. 1915.

Founders of Colonial Families of Ridgely, Dorsey and Greenberry of Maryland. H. R. Evans. 1935. From Mrs. Henry C. Stanwood through General Smallwood Chapter.

Register of Maryland's Heraldic Families Period from 1634-March 25th to March 25th-1935. A. N. Parran. 1935. From Washington Custis Chapter.

The Lees of Virginia—Biography of a Family. B. J. Hendrick. 1935. From Carter Braxton Chapter.

History of Washington County from Earliest Settlements to the Present Time, Including History of Hagerstown. T. J. C. Williams. 2 vols. 1906. From Conococheague Chapter in honor of Mrs. Frank N. Hoffmeier.

The Court of Appeals of Maryland. C. T. Bond. 1928. From Mrs. T. S. Offutt.

Roger B. Taney. C. B. Swisher. 1935. From Thomas Johnson Chapter in honor of Mrs. Frank Madison Dick, past Librarian General.

Chronicles of Colonial Maryland. J. W. Thomas. 1913. From Mrs. Samuel West Russell through Maj. William Thomas Chapter in memory of her sister, Olive Bohanan Russell.

Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. C. Torrence. 1935. From John Eager Howard Chapter.

The Spirit of Maryland. E. E. Lantz. 1929. From Miss Josephine Lantz through Baltimore Chapter.

Journal Kept on Board the U. S. Frigate "Constitution," 1812. A. A. Evans. 1895. From Miss Mollie Howard Ash through Head of Elks Chapter.

MICHIGAN

Bay County Births, Marriages, Deaths and Wills 1857-1870. Michigan State Library, F. E. R. A. Project in cooperation with Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter, D. A. R. From Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter.

William Ward Genealogy. C. Martyn. 1925. From Miss Carris Jewett.

Following 2 volumes from Michigan "Daughters":
Portrait & Biographical Album of Lenawee County. 1888.

Portrait & Biographical Album of Hillsdale County. 1888.

Following 4 volumes from Louisa St. Clair Chapter: Genealogical Records Committee:

Genealogical Records of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, 1934-35.

Vital Records of Detroit, Wayne County. Vol. 2. Vital Records Committee, Louisa St. Clair Chapter. 1935.

History of Livingston County. 1890.

Making Our Ancestors Live. D. I. McKee. 1935.

Following 4 volumes from Michigan Genealogical Records Committee:

Michigan Bible Records and Genealogical Notes 1933-34.

Hillsdale County Lineages. V. L. Moore. 1933.

Genealogical Records of Louisa St. Clair Chapter 1934-35.

Vital Records of Detroit, Wayne County. Vol. 2. Vital Records Committee, Louisa St. Clair Chapter. 1935.

Making Our Ancestors Live. D. I. McKee. 1935.

Samuel Goddard Families; Descendants of William Goddard, New England Immigrant Who Settled at Watertown, Mass., in 1665. C. A. Goddard. 1935. From Mrs. A. N. Goddard.

MINNESOTA

History of St. Paul. C. C. Andrews. 1890. From Miss Alice Andrews through Nathan Hale Chapter.

History of Ramsey County and City of St. Paul. E. D. Neill & J. F. Williams. 1891. From General Henry Hastings Sibley Chapter.

Haydn Samuel Cole and His Ancestry. H. S. Cole. 1935. From Mendota Chapter.

Taney and Allied Families. American Historical Society, Inc. 1935. From Mrs. Katharine T. Silverson.

Families of Joshua Williams of Chester County, Pa., and John McKeehan of Cumberland County, Pa. B. P. Douglas. 1928. From Monument Chapter.

MISSISSIPPI

Year Book D. A. R. in Mississippi, 29th Conference. 1935. From Mississippi "Daughters."

MONTANA

History of Montana, 1739-1885. 1885. From Mrs. Emma Stolte Landgraf through Bitter Root Chapter in memory of William Stolte, her father.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Inscriptions in Gravestones in Old Cemetery at Hancock. From Mrs. Vera Butterfield through Molly Aiken Chapter. *Historical Notes with Keyed Map of Keene and Roxbury, Cheshire County.* 1932. From Ashuelot Chapter.

Manchester Up To Date 1846-1896. D. L. Perkins. 1896. From Elizabeth W. Wheeler through Molly Reid Chapter.

Willey's Book of Nutfield. G. F. Willey. 1895. From Caroline M. Wheeler through Molly Reid Chapter.

New Hampshire As It Is. E. A. Charlton. 1856. From Helen C. Green through Ranger Chapter.

NEW JERSEY

Following 3 volumes from New Jersey Genealogical Records Committee:

New Jersey Genealogical Records. G. W. MacCarthy. 1935.

Betts and Allied Families. J. B. Betts.

Schraalenburg Church Records 1801-1853. Garret A. Hobart Chapter. 1934.

John Shirk, Veteran of the War of 1812, His Ancestors and Descendants. N. H. Betts. 1934. From Richard Stockton Chapter.

NEW YORK

Monroe County Census Records of 1850—New York Cemetery, Church and Town Records. Vol. 76. From New York D. A. R. State Conference.

Some Norton and Wright Pedigrees. J. E. Norton. 1916. From Mrs. James E. Norton.

Two English Families in America—Baldwin-Rood. 1933. From General Asa Danforth Chapter.

Pictorial Genealogy of the Cannabell, Connable, Conable Family. Vol. 2. From Miss Lena R. Conable.

Centennial History of Village of Ballston Spa. E. F. Grose & J. C. Booth. 1907. From Philip Schuyler Chapter.

History of Rockland County. F. B. Green. 1886. From Shatemuc Chapter in honor of Miss Susan Coe Blauvelt.

Ancestors of Welding Ring and His Wife Ida Malvina Mailer. J. C. Frost. 1935. From Fort Greene Chapter.

NORTH DAKOTA

Fifty Pioneer Mothers of McLean County. M. A. B. Williams. 1932. From Minishoshe Chapter.

OHIO

History of Western Ohio and Auglaize County. C. W. Williamson. 1905. From Ohio "Daughters."

PENNSYLVANIA

History of Certified Township of Kingston 1769-1929. W. Brewster. 1930. From author through Wyoming Valley Chapter.

Beginnings of Quakerism. W. C. Braithwaite. 1923. From Mrs. Beulah White Barr.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Short Sketch of Lives of James Thomas Aldrich, Esq., and His Wife, Mrs. Isabel Coroneus Aldrich. J. Aldrich. 1903. From Columbia Chapter.

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota, Its Past, Present and Future. R. V. Hunkins & J. C. Lindsey. 1932. From author R. V. Hunkins through Black Hills Chapter.

Proceedings of 22nd Annual Conference South Dakota D. A. R. 1935. From South Dakota "Daughters."

TENNESSEE

East Tennessee Historical Society's Publications. No. 7. 1935. From Bonny Kate Chapter.

Following 3 volumes from Judge David Campbell Chapter: *East Tennessee Historical Society's Publications.* No. 6. 1934.

Tennessee Historical Magazine, 2nd Series, Vol. 2, Nos. 1 & 2. 1931-32.

Reminiscences of Granny White Pike and Its Neighbors. E. R. Whitley. 1934-35. From General Francis Nash Chapter.

Year Book, Tennessee D. A. R. 1934-35. From Tennessee "Daughters."

TEXAS

Memorial and Biographical History of Navarro, Henderson, Anderson, Limestone, Freestone and Leon Counties. 1893. From William Findley Chapter, courtesy of Mr. P. S. Colley.

VIRGINIA

Genealogical Notes of the Sutton and Rittenhouse Families of Hunterdon County, N. J. O. D. Rowland. 1935. From Col. John Banister Chapter.

WEST VIRGINIA

Obituaries from Newspapers of Northern West Virginia. 2nd Series. 2 vols. W. G. Tetrick. From West Virginia "Daughters" through Mrs. D. E. French.

OTHER SOURCES

Four Mile Run Land Grants. 1935. Compiled and presented by Charles W. Stetson.

Festry Book of Blissland (Blissland) Parish, New Kent and James City Counties, Va., 1721-1786. C. G. Chamberlayne. 1935. Exchange, Virginia State Library.

Sketches of Western Methodism. J. B. Finley & W. P. Strickland. 1856.

Cyclopedia of Methodism. N. Simpson. 1874.

Annual Report of Connecticut Historical Society. 1935. Connecticut Register and Manual. 1935.

Following 4 volumes exchange, Mr. Wilder:

Arnold Memorial—William Arnold of Providence and Pawtuxet 1587-1675. E. S. Arnold. 1935.

Reminiscences of Early Days—Abijah Gilbert 1747-1811.

Joseph T. Gilbert 1783-1867. H. G. Ecob. 1927.

Ira Andrews & Ann Hopkinson, Their Ancestors and Posterity. T. S. Andrews. 1879.

Festry Book of Blissland (Blissland) Parish, New Kent and James City Counties, Va., 1721-1786. C. G. Chamberlayne. 1935.

Following 7 volumes received in exchange for review:

Descendants of Vincent Meigs Who Came From Dorsetshire, England, to America About 1635. H. B. Meigs. 1935.

Phillips Family Beginning with Emigration from Wales and a Genealogy of Descendants of John and Benjamin Phillips, Pioneer Citizens of Wilson County, Tenn. H. Phillips. 1935.

John Jay, Defender of Liberty. F. Monaghan. 1935.

Nancy Shippers, Her Journal Book. E. Ames. 1935.

Register of Maryland's Heraldic Families, Period from 1634, March 25th, to March 25th, 1935. A. N. Parran. 1935.

Hardy and Hardie, Past and Present. H. C. & E. N. Hardy. 1935.

Dallenbachs in America 1710-1935. A. L. Dillenbeck & K. M. Dallenbach. 1935.

Illinois Census Returns 1810, 1818 and 1820. M. C. Norton. (Collections of Illinois State Historical Society Library, Vols. 24 & 26, Statistical Series, Vols. 2 & 3). 1934.

Reynolds Family Association of America, 41st, 42nd and 43rd Annual. 1932-34. A. C. Ripplier. From the Association.

The Seamen's Friend—Sketch of American Seamen's Friend Society. G. S. Webster. 1932. From the Society.

Anne Williams Barnes and Our Life Together. S. D. Barnes. 1935.

The Francis Preston Blair Family in Politics. W. E. Smith. 2 vols. 1933. From Mr. Gist Blair.

Westchester County, N. Y., during the American Revolution 1775-1783. Otto Hufeland. 1926.

Records of the Virginia Company of London. S. M. Kingsbury. Vols. 3 & 4. 1933 & 1935. Exchange, Library of Congress.

Flanders Family Being a History of the Family in America and Its Probate Origin in Europe. E. F. Dunbar. 1935.

South Dakota Historical Collections. Vols. 15, 16 & 17. 1930, 1932, 1934. Exchange, South Dakota State Historical Society.

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. Vol. 66. 1935.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. Vol. 43. 1935. New York Genealogical and Biographical Magazine. Vol. 66. 1935.

Filson Club History Quarterly. Vol. 9. 1935.

Proceedings 44th Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. 1935.

South Carolina Historical Magazine. Vol. 36. 1935.

Utah Genealogical and Historical Magazine. Vol. 26. 1935. Tyler's Genealogical and Historical Quarterly Magazine. Vol. 16. 1935.

Lineage Book, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Vols. 144-146. 1936. (2 copies each).

Pension Papers. Vols. 123 & 124. 1935.

Hough Genealogy. E. Hough.

Carver Family of New England. C. N. Carver. 1935.

Captain Benjamin Merrill and the Merrill Family of North Carolina. 1935. Compiled and presented by William Ernest Merrill.

William Ricketson and His Descendants. C. W. Edes. Vol. 2. 1932.

History With Genealogical Sketches of Londonderry, Vt. A. E. Cudworth. 1936.

Alabama Records, Volume 31—Bibb County. K. P. Jones and P. J. Gandrud. 1935.

History of My Family. 1935. Compiled and presented by Dr. Edward J. Ill.

The Old Merchants of New York City. W. Barrett. 3 vols. 1885.

Descendants of Michael Webber of Falmouth, Me., and Gloucester, Mass. G. W. Chamberlain. 1935.

The Livesey Family. C. H. Smith. 1934.

References on the Mountaineers of the Southern Appalachians. E. E. Edwards. 1935. From U. S. Department of Agriculture Library.

Following 2 volumes purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington fund:

Alabama Records, Volume 30—Jefferson County. K. P. Jones & P. J. Gandrud. 1935.

Tennessee Records, Volume 4—Lincoln County. K. P. Jones & P. J. Gandrud. 1935.

PAMPHLETS

CONNECTICUT

Following 2 pamphlets from Miss Adelaide E. Sperry:

Genealogy of Family of Horatio Hammond of Ontario, Illinois, in Direct Line from Thomas Hammond Who Came From England and Settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1636. 1866.

Biographical Sketches of Ellington Families. D. Crane.

Official Program of the Rockville-Ferrow Observance of the Tercentenary of Connecticut. 1935. From Mrs. Harry C. Smith.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

David and Marcia Burns. Compiled and presented by Miss S. Helen Fields through District of Columbia Historical Research Committee.

Dedication of Memorial to John Johnston, Originator of Tile Drainage in America in 1835. From Mrs. L. H. McCrory.

The Granite Monthly. Vol. 10, Nos. 7 & 8; Vol. 2, New Series, Nos. 7 & 8. From Edward A. Preble through Dolly Madison Chapter.

Following 3 pamphlets from Mrs. Helen Pollock Bray:

Independence Rock, The Great Record of the Desert. R. S. Ellison. 1930.

Genealogical Sketch of Descendants of Several Branches of the Webber Family. A. Button. 1878.

Genealogy of the Cressey Family. G. B. Blodgett. 1877.

Gibbs Family Bulletin, Nos. 4 & 5. 1924-25. From Miss Mary L. Marean through Mary Washington Chapter in memory of her sister, Mrs. Alice M. Gibbs.

ILLINOIS

Descendants of Leonard and Susanna (Dickinson) Goodrich. 1935. Compiled and presented by Mr. Francis Lee Dewey Goodrich through Mrs. Walter Campbell Lyman.

KANSAS

History of First Baptist Church of Emporia. Compiled and presented by Miss Adelaide Jane Morse.

MAINE

Ballard Family, Descendants of Early Pioneer William of Andover, Mass., A Revolutionary Lineage Traced to Uriah of Fryeburg, Me. C. R. Ballard. From Miss Luetta King.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Records of the Descendants of the Immigrant John Folsom. 6th Annual Reunion—23rd Annual Reunion. 1915-16, 1919-34. 18 Nos. in all. From Mrs. Elizabeth K. Folsom through Exeter Chapter.

NEW JERSEY

Abstracts from Journal of Bishop Christian Newcomer 1795-1830. N. H. Betts. 1935. From Richard Stockton Chapter.

NEW YORK

Brief History of Grace Church, Baldwinville. 1934. Compiled and presented by Miss C. Edith Hall through Comfort Tyler Chapter.

Following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. E. P. Crouse through Washington Heights Chapter:

Guilford Town, 1639. Board of Trade of Guilford, Conn. 1930.

Our Ancestral Hearthstones. M. B. G. Bullard.

TENNESSEE

Neblett Family. 1935. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Edythe Rucker Whitely.

WEST VIRGINIA

Descendants of Asa Kimball II of Lawrence County, Ohio. Compiled and presented by Marjorie K. Templeton through Buford Chapter.

Sketches of Wood County. S. C. Shaw. 1878. From West Virginia "Daughters" through Mrs. D. E. French.

OTHER SOURCES

Some Ancestors of Moses Bancroft and Some of His Descendants. From Mr. Frank S. Parks.

Roster of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania. 1935. From the Society.

History of Perrineville and the Presbyterian Church 1786-1935. Compiled and presented by William Davison Perrine. Gates County, N. C., Marriage Records Prior to 1825. A. W. Burns. 1935.

Cumberland County, N. C., Marriage Records. A. W. Burns. 1935.

Proceedings of Triennial Meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati. 1935. From the Society.

Supplement to Some Descendants of Edward William Jackson, Born New Jersey, Died in Virginia. 1935. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Matella P. Doughman.

Branch Family of New England—Line of William Farrand Branch. W. F. & R. E. Branch. 1935. From Mr. & Mrs. William Farrand Branch.

Nathaniel Piper of Ipswich, Mass., and Some of His Descendants, 1653-1934. 1935. Compiled and presented by Mr. Fred Smith Piper.

The Goodknight (Gutknecht) Family in America. 1936. Compiled and presented by Mr. S. H. Goodknight.

How Surnames Originated. 1935. Compiled and presented by Dirk P. De Young.

Proceedings and Collections of the Historical Society of York County, Pa. Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2 & 3; Vol. 2, No. 1. 1902-1904. From the Society.

Following 4 pamphlets purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington fund:

Record of Marriages in Onslow County, N. C., Prior to 1825. A. W. Burns. 1935.

Marriages in Brunswick County, N. C. A. W. B. Bell. Vol. 1. 1935.

Marriages in Craven County, N. C. A. W. B. Bell. 1935.

Marriages in Carteret County, N. C. A. W. B. Bell. Vol. 1. 1935.

MANUSCRIPTS

COLORADO

Notes on Caldwell and Allied Families. 1935. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Nettie B. D. Kinnison.

CONNECTICUT

Direct Line From Simon Huntington to Mary Louise Sperry, Who is 12th Generation. From Adealde E. Sperry.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Following 2 manuscripts from Miss May Adele Levers: *Thirty-two Revolutionary Heroes, Interred in Christ Union Cemetery, Shoenerville, Pa.*

Official Marking of Fifty-one Revolutionary Soldiers' Graves at Dryland Church, Hecktown, Pa. 1922.

Following 3 manuscripts compiled and presented by Mrs. C. M. Brumbaugh through Livingston Manor Chapter.

Index to "Genealogy of the Culbertson and Culberson Families by L. R. Culbertson, Revised Edition, 1923." 1935.

Index to "A Genealogy and History of the Chute Family by F. E. Chute, 1894." 1935.

Additional Index to "Beall and Bell Families by F. M. Beall." 1936.

Index to "Berkeley County, W. Va., Wills 1777-1816 by S. M. Gordon." Compiled and presented by Mrs. J. R. Grove.

MINNESOTA

Introspection—Dedicated to the D. A. R. Compiled and presented by Freeman Chase Leslie through Mendota Chapter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Alta Hill McDuffee's Ancestral Line. From Mrs. Alta Hill McDuffee through Mary Torr Chapter.

Some Wiggin and Robinson Family Records. From Miss Elizabeth H. Baker through Exeter Chapter.

NEW YORK

Cemeteries of Chemung County. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Addie Johnstone Slaver.

OTHER SOURCES

Copy of Will of Samuel Higgins, Prince George's County, Md. From Mrs. J. H. Worthington.

Washburn—Being the Ancestry of Clara Emoline Washburn Farwell. E. F. O'Gorman. 1931.

Callatin County, Illinois, Marriages 1830-1838. L. Bender.

Following 2 manuscripts from Miles Fleetwood Gordon:

Will and Inventory of Abraham Van Tyle, 1791.

Will and Inventory of Isaac Vantuyt, 1791.

Samuel Mansell, Sr., 1715-1779 of Anne Arundel County, Md. C. P. Hopkins.

Abstracts of Wills of Columbia County, N. Y., 1786-1805. Vol. 1. G. A. Barber. 1935.

Abstracts of Wills of Kings County, Recorded at Brooklyn, N. Y., Liber 6. DeWitt Van Buren.

Data on Ragland Family of Virginia, with Will of Peter Clarkson, Albemarle County, Va. From Mrs. W. N. Harrison.

Lancaster County, Pa., Miscellaneous Court Records.

Marriages Performed by Various Mayors and Aldermen of the City of New York, As Well As the Justices of the Peace, etc., 1830-1865. R. C. Sawyer. 1935.

Howard Family Bible Record. From George H. S. King. Following 4 manuscripts purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington fund:

Columbia County, N. Y., Cemetery Inscriptions. 3 vols. M. Cowen.

Abstracts of Wills of Columbia County, N. Y., 1805-1814. Vol. 2. G. A. Barber.

CHARTS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Woodruff-Hart Family Chart. 1934. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Ella Foy O'Gorman.

KANSAS

Lineage of Lucina Jones. From Emporia Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES

McDavid Family Cemetery in Dunklin Township, S. C. From Albert C. McDavid.

MAPS

MARYLAND

Map of the Manors of the Lower Patuxent River 1640-1663. From Dr. Henry J. Berkley through Maryland "Daughters."

OTHER SOURCES

Drama Story Map of the Empire State. A. C. Parker & Mrs. Walter Hendricks. 1935.

Romance Map of the Northern Gateway.

PHOTOSTATS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Copy of Some Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Public Claims. From Miss Martha Lou Houston.

OTHER SOURCES

Bradford Family of Boston, from Records in Office of Recorder of Deeds of Onslow County, N. C.

MAY A. TOMM,

Librarian General.

The Curator General, Mrs. Robert J. Reed, read her report.

Report of Curator General

It is my sad duty to announce the death on January 2, 1936, of Miss Mary B. Lothrop, Secretary to the Museum.

For twelve years Miss Lothrop gave untiring, conscientious and valuable devotion to the development of the Museum. The true beauty and historic worth of the collection is due in no small part to her fine taste and intimate knowledge of Museum values. The passing of a friend so admired and beloved is indeed a great sorrow, and to lose from our work one whose wise counsels were to be wholly relied on, and whose judgment and advice were immediately accepted as authentic, is a blow to the entire membership of the National Society; and to the Curator General, her secretary's death means a real personal grief. It will ever be a great happiness to have known, loved and been blessed with the companionship for a little while, of Mary Lothrop.

Not until we come to think of the Museum in terms of history-making will we realize its true purpose and its ever increasing and all-enduring worth. The Museum was not established solely as a place for the exhibition of beautiful gifts, rather it is a something that is weaving a story of the life and customs of our forefathers, and represents a true picture of those days and that spirit which we Daughters of the American Revolution seek ever to perpetuate. For these reasons we find it necessary to enforce strict rulings that all gifts accepted must be properly verified as to proper dates and historic significance.

You will be interested to know that the D. A. R. Museum has been accepted for membership in the American Association of Museums, thus giving us proper recognition throughout the country as an accredited Historical Museum.

The Curator General is happy to announce the placing of a case to be designated as "The Real Daughters' Collection." We find in the Museum safe many interesting souvenirs of our Real Daughters, sent from time to time by their families or friends. These mementos: insignia, spoons, photographs, letters and what-not, should be cherished as having been prized possessions of the Brave Daughters of Brave Men. Such gifts do not rightly come within the rulings of the Museum. For this reason the thought of The Real Daughters' Collection has taken root, and we bespeak your interest and co-operation in making this new venture one of value to our organization.

We have in the Museum a Case for Manuscripts, but it is hoped sometime in the future to enlarge the scope of this particular collection by adding to it papers and documents too valuable to be lost, even though such may not conform to the dates as laid down in the rulings of the Museum. Each state may then have its own portfolio, plainly marked for ready reference, and there should be a happy rivalry among the states to secure for preservation authentic and original documents which may be available to those interested.

It will interest you to know that these plans were made after consultation with Miss Lothrop and received her warm approval. With the cordial co-operation of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, the Real Daughters' Case will be placed at suitable points for observation in Memorial Continental Hall. All gifts to be reported and sent to the Curator General and included in her reports to the National Board and Continental Congress.

The D. A. R. Museum Committee was formally organized on October 15th following a luncheon in the Banquet Hall the Curator General in the chair and Mrs. Levi H. Morris, State Chairman of New Jersey, acting as secretary. Twelve members were present, representing eight states and the Philippine Islands. After informal discussion of matter of interest to the work of the Museum the meeting adjourned to come together again in February. A copy of the minutes of the meeting was sent to each member, and many letters have been received voicing appreciation

of this method of keeping committee members, too far distant to attend, in touch with the work of the committee.

Owing to the sad circumstances confronting us the work has been somewhat retarded, we know such a situation will be understood, and those whose generosity is ever evident will overlook any omission.

The Curator General is greatly indebted to the President General for her ever helpful counsel, and for assigning to the Museum work, Miss Catherine Newton, clerk to Buildings and Grounds Committee, and Miss Adele Levers of the Registrar General's office. These two ladies have been untiring in their efforts to give every possible assistance and our fullest appreciation is given them, as well as to Miss Hazel Rock and her associate in the Business office.

There are a number of gifts in the Museum office awaiting inspection—the following have been accepted since October: A small silver spoon (1770), gift of Miss Elizabeth Helen Connor of Martin Severance Chapter, California—Two rare pitchers, a Farmers Arms Pitcher (1772) and a Washington Pitcher (Liverpool Print), gifts of the District of Columbia Daughters—A cup and saucer owned by Tobias Lear, used in serving General Washington, gift of Mrs. Frankie Abbott Davidson of Llano-Estacado Chapter, Texas—A diamond-studded insignia and bars bequeathed by Miss Bessie Warwick of Annis Stockton Chapter, New Jersey—A miniature of our Honorary President General, Mrs. Russell William Magna, gift of the Massachusetts Daughters, and a Real Daughter's spoon and miniature presented through Mrs. John B. Richards of Massachusetts have been placed in the case now devoted to memory gifts to the National Society.

LOUISE B. REED,
Curator General.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert, stated that 171 reinstatements had been reported at last meeting, and requested that the following changes be made in the October Board meeting: two members having been erroneously reported as dropped whereas they had died in good standing; the report to read two less dropped and two more as deceased.

Mrs. Robert stated that since last report 1,011 members had died, 2,656 resigned (this being 300 less than last year during same period) and moved that 11 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Keese. Carried.

The Secretary of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, read the following recommendations of that committee:

No. 2. That the ruling of the 37th Continental Congress, April, 1923, to the effect "That a sufficient sum from the Liberty Loan Fund interest be added to the Philippine Scholarship income to provide a maintenance not to exceed \$2,000" be rescinded.

Moved by Mrs. Talmadge, seconded by Mrs. Boyd. Carried.

No. 3. That we accept the invitation of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolu-

tion, to cooperate in a nonpartisan campaign to encourage the study of the Constitution of the United States.

Moved by Mrs. Boyd, seconded by Mrs. Clapp. Carried.

No. 4. RESOLVED, That the annual income from the Carpenter legacy be equally divided between Crossnore School of North Carolina and Lincoln Memorial University and Maryville College of Tennessee; and

RESOLVED, That this money be used at the discretion of Crossnore for needy mountain pupils; and Lincoln Memorial University and Maryville College for scholarships, the preference to be given to graduates of preparatory schools approved by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Moved by Mrs. Pouch, seconded by Mrs. Nason. Carried.

No. 5. That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, present to the midshipman excelling in practical seamanship a pair of binoculars instead of the sword, as recommended by the Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy.

Moved by Mrs. Talmadge, seconded by Mrs. Hogg. Carried.

No. 6. RESOLVED, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, does hereby accept with appreciation the invitation of the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission; appoint a special committee; pledge this organization to extend cooperation to the United States Commission "through a continuance of the educational courses on the study of the Constitution of the United States which has been a part of this Society's program since its organization"; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution be incorporated in the official proceedings of this meeting, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C.

Moved by Mrs. Talmadge, seconded by Mrs. Wilbur. Carried.

The Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., read the report of that committee.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

In the report of October 16, 1935, as result of study and investigation during the first six months in office, the Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee outlined a policy for the care and protection of the Society's three buildings. Events since that meeting have emphasized the need of the plan as outlined. A former national officer, upon suggestion of friends who were engineers, called attention to the slight settling of two portions of a broken key stone over the south entrance to the porte-cochere of Memorial Continental Hall, a break which had been repaired some years ago. A competent engineer was asked to investigate. His report is that there is no danger from the broken stone unless additional sag develops in the future, but that a thorough examination of the entire surface of Memorial

Continental Hall is necessary with a view to pointing up and caulking many places from which the mortar has loosened through settling of the building and other causes. At present, moisture is seeping through to the steel girders and framework. This will cause rust and decay which must be checked for the safety of the building.

The necessity for doing this work in the near future raises the question of the advisability of completing at the same time repairs to the roof that may be necessary to eliminate danger from expansion and contraction of the metal, and to clean the surface of the stone with sand blast as outlined in the preceding report. As a basis for future decision by the Board, the Executive Committee on February 3, 1936, authorized the Chairman to secure estimates for all of these repairs. The usual "Wear and Tear" funds are not sufficient for such extensive work. The lack of an elevator is keenly felt not only at the time of this Board Meeting but in the inconveniences and changes necessary in arranging for the Continental Congress. It becomes increasingly evident that a new elevator should be installed during the coming summer. The cost of these major improvements only emphasizes the need of an amortization fund as suggested in the October report.

Up until the present time in considering our buildings, the attitude has of necessity been one of looking backward for the physical plant must be made completely our own through payment of debt before plans for the future could be developed. Now that the indebtedness is reduced to a point where it may be paid over a period of years from current funds, the time has come for looking to the future. The first question arising is how may these buildings, this physical plant, developed through years of effort and self-sacrifice of our members, be made of greater usefulness in promoting the objects of the National Society. The Historian General, by emphasizing these portions of our objects, "Encouragement of Historic Research," and "Preservation of Documents," is laying the foundations of a collection of source material.

Original documents valuable as history, yet not properly belonging either in the Museum or in the Library, are often offered to the Society. The proper housing of these gifts in a form available for use brings us to the problem of building a document room. There is a large storeroom in the basement of Memorial Continental Hall which could be converted into such a document room. This undertaking would be costly. It involves not alone fireproofing, but also air-conditioning. The right amount of moisture tends to preserve documents, and recently it has been found that termites and bookworms do not work in a fresh constantly moving air. Looking toward the increased usefulness of our Society through years to come, is it possible that any state or a number of states co-operating, which do not now have state rooms in Memorial Continental Hall, would care to build a Document Room? As a basis for further consideration, the Executive Committee has authorized the Buildings and Grounds Committee to secure tentative estimates.

Since the last report a storage supply room in the basement has been waterproofed to prevent seepage of moisture and consequent moulding of supplies.

The Committee has received requests to the effect that, now that the drive for funds for Constitution Hall is over, the markers upon the gifts be placed. This question was referred to the Executive Committee. It was the consensus of opinion that, in view of the vote by the Continental Congress, that the remainder of the debt be taken from current funds without further assistance of the Chapters, no appropriation for placing these markers promised prior to the present administration be made until such time as a budget can be set up to provide for these additions gradually, together with a definite plan for completing the payment of the debt.

The reaction from the resolution that reproductions in the state rooms be replaced with originals has been decidedly favorable. A number of states have already begun a program of replacements. In this connection it should be understood that the Committee did not intend any immediate exchange to the inconvenience of any state, but only the establishment of a definite program through which the exchanges might be accomplished over a period of years. That there was need for such a plan is indicated by a statement made recently by a well-known decorator and authority in antiques who, after visiting our state rooms, said that there were really few distinguished museum pieces in these rooms. Iowa has been fortunate in securing a fine Chippendale Chair used in the Moravian Sisters' house in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, from 1796 to 1810. This house, built of stone, was used as a hospital during the Revolutionary War. Oklahoma has purchased for the kitchen a small solid walnut tavern table, which was originally in the same house. A notable contribution to our collection of originals is a piano made by Samuel Neilson in New York about 1830, one of the earliest American-made instruments. It found its way to California. Mrs. Lily Hitchcock Coit of San Francisco gave this piano to her cousin, Mrs. Mary Kate Hunter of Texas, who, in turn, in recognition of that state's celebration of one hundred years of independence has presented the piano to the Texas room in Memorial Continental Hall. It was recently on display in Dallas as the oldest instrument in an exhibit of "The Evolution of the Piano" as a part of Texas' Centennial program. It was then shipped to Washington and is now in the Texas room. With the completion of a few needed repairs in the near future it will be one of our most distinguished possessions.

Minor improvements recently made include repairs necessary from burns on a sofa in Constitution Hall and new shades for lights on the Constitution Hall stage, especially designed to harmonize with the tapestries. Repairs are now in progress on tables in the Maryland room and draperies in the New York room.

Recent gifts include a long white quill pen presented by the great great granddaughter of Paul Revere, Mrs. Pauline Revere Auerhamer of

the Martha Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia, who also presented another small pen. The Children's Attic, through the Chairman, Mrs. Leslie P. Snow, has added a very old handloomed rug, the gift of Mrs. Faye W. Seavey; a child's red dress, a child's plaid dress, an embroidered baby dress, two night caps, one linen coat, one pair panties, four linen shirts, three linen bibs, the gift of Mrs. Harvey L. Glidden; a yellow lustre mug from Mrs. Susan Kimball; an Alphabet Plate from Mrs. George Moody Currier; and a coat that belonged to Peter Coburn, from Mrs. Harriet Coburn Hopkins. These gifts are all over 90 years old. A silver table spoon (1777) has been received for the North Carolina room, a gift of Mrs. Ashe Johnston Hines, Regent of Thomas Hadley Chapter. Ohio has sent the first State Regent's pin to be placed in its cabinet as of historic interest to the State. A ladle made from the silver handle of a cane presented to Thomas Burns by General Lafayette during a visit to Kentucky in 1825 has been presented through the Newport News Chapter for the Virginia room by the wife of Robert Burns Neal, grandson of Thomas Burns.

SARAH CORBIN ROBERT,
Chairman.

In the absence of the Chairman of Approved Schools Committee, Miss Katharine Matthies, the report of that committee was read by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge.

Report of Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee D. A. R. Schools

It was my privilege to attend my first board meetings at the Kate Duncan Smith School on October 19, 1935, and at the Tamassee School on October 22, 1935.

Kate Duncan Smith has had many fine things happen to it during the past year. The Anne Rogers Minor Home Economics Cottage was completed and dedicated on October 19th. Here five girls and five teachers live and the girls receive training in home-making. Every five weeks the group of girls changes in order to give others an opportunity for this training. The Cottage has also made it possible for the school to have a resident graduate nurse, badly needed because there is no nearby physician.

A log raising was held in the summer when the walls for a library were erected. Three thousand dollars was needed to complete this library and I have made the raising of this money my special project this year. To date \$575 has been sent to me, while \$500 more has been pledged. I hope the remaining \$1,925 will soon be forthcoming in order that this much-needed building may be completed to house the school's 7,000 books. There is a school librarian paid by the state.

Kate Duncan Smith is asking for money, not so much for scholarships as for buildings and running expenses.

Tamassee reports that this year all the salaries of the teachers are being paid from government public funds. Also that by changing Mr. Cain's

title from President to Superintendent they were enabled to receive state aid on his salary.

The home-making department is formally set up with a dean and this work emphasized. The New York Cottage is used as a practice house. The day students, as well as the boarders, prepare the meals for the school.

Tamassee is carrying on a health program, making a physical examination of each entering student and following it up with a monthly health inspection.

The National Officers' Club gave Tamassee \$1,000 in memory of Miss Emma Crowell.

The School is very anxious to retire its standing debt within the next few months. This can be done by gifts and by purchases of memorial acres. Money is also needed for a boys' dormitory and an infirmary.

I hope the members of the Board will think about, and talk about, the proposed yearly gift of \$1,000 each year to each of these two worthy schools, from the National Treasury. Let me know what you think about it.

KATHARINE MATTHIES,
Chairman.

Mrs. Taylor of Alabama, for the Kate Duncan Smith School, and Mrs. Mauldin of South Carolina, for Tamassee, expressed deep appreciation for the generous gifts received during the year.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Edgar F. Puryear, read the report of that committee.

Report of Magazine Committee

One thousand new subscribers and one page of advertising from each State is the goal we have set for the Magazine. It can be done. The District is still holding a page monthly from Woodward & Lothrop, and the following States have also brought in ads:

New York	Nebraska
Ohio	Tennessee
Montana	North Carolina
Colorado	Virginia

On account of the offer of two years for three dollars, we are carrying now about four thousand subscriptions for which no money was received this year, but in spite of that our finances show a gain of \$421.11 on February first. The records also show a gain of 309 subscribers during the month of January.

We are going to start a Magazine fund in honor of Mrs. Becker, for the purpose of making a better magazine, and we would like to have States or individuals contribute to the fund if they want to. There is to be no quota connected with it. There never will be. In this way the States can help if they want to.

We have had many requests for fiction with a historical background as a monthly feature. What is your opinion on this?

The idea of featuring the States in the issue that carries the State Capitol seems to be very popular. Montana was in January, Nebraska is featured in the February issue, Nevada will be in

the March and New Hampshire in the April issue.

Our Magazine luncheon is to be at the Mayflower on Wednesday, April the 22nd, at one o'clock, price \$1.25. We want all who are interested in the Magazine to attend. Come and talk Magazine.

I want to express my appreciation to the District for the very effective and colorful historical pageant given last night. Not only did it commemorate the anniversary of the Magazine, but it will go down in the archives of the Society as an important historical event.

D. PURYEAR,
Chairman.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, read the following resolution on the passing of Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, formerly Editor of the Magazine of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution:

WHEREAS, The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution has suffered a great loss in the death of Natalie Sumner Lincoln, the talented Editor of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine; and

WHEREAS, For eighteen years Miss Lincoln served our Society faithfully and with distinction, giving unstintingly to the Magazine the full wealth of her notable talents, building it up to a high standard of literary and historical values, keeping it true to her ideal of what the magazine of an historic-patriotic society should be; and

WHEREAS, Her devoted loyalty to the ideals of our Society both as a member and as Editor, her rare ability, her ceaseless, conscientious work, and successful accomplishment, her quiet, gracious character, expressing all that is best in a long line of cultured ancestry, have won the admiration and affectionate regard of all who knew her; be it

RESOLVED, That as a Society we express our deep appreciation of all that she stood for, of her high character and attainments, of her patriotism, loyalty, and her devotion to the best interests of our Society and of the Magazine; and that we here express our sorrow in the loss of one who was ever a true and loyal Daughter; and

RESOLVED, That this tribute to Natalie Sumner Lincoln be spread upon the minutes of the National Board of Management and of the Forty-fifth Continental Congress; and that copies be sent to her brother, Mr. G. Gould Lincoln, and to Mrs. Marie Chamberlain, her friend and devoted companion of many years.

SARAH ELIZABETH GUERNSEY
LORA HAINES COOK
GRACE L. H. BROSSAU
EDITH IRWIN HOBART
EDITH SCOTT MAGNA
FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER
ANNE ROGERS MINOR, *Chairman*

The members stood in tribute to the memory of Miss Lincoln.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, moved *that the formal application made by the Torrey Roller Bushing Works of Maine, for permission to use the insignia of our Society in the manufacture of tablets for the use of our Chap-*

ters and members, be approved by our National Board of Management. Seconded by Mrs. Binford. Carried.

Mrs. Talmadge moved *That the formal application, made by the firm of Metalcrafts, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for permission to use the insignia of our Society in the manufacture of tablets for the use of our chapters and members, be approved by our National Board of Management.* Seconded by Mrs. Heaume. Carried.

The President General stated that a vacancy existed in the list of Honorary Vice Presidents General, and read the By-law governing the election to this office; and announced nominations for the election of seven members to serve on the committee to investigate the qualifications of the candidates for the office of Honorary Vice President General in order. The following members were nominated: Mrs. James H. McDonald of Michigan; Mrs. John S. Heaume of Ohio; Mrs. William Herron Alexander of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Bryne of Indiana; Mrs. Victor Abbot Binford of Maine; Mrs. Howard Bailey of Missouri; Miss Helen Harman of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Williams of Delaware moved *That nominations be closed for committee to investigate candidates for Honorary Vice President General.* Seconded by Mrs. Sheppard. Carried.

A viva voce vote was taken and the Chair declared the members nominated elected to serve as a committee to investigate the qualifications of candidates for the office of Honorary Vice President General.

The Chair announced proposed amendments to the By-laws in order and asked the will of the members.

Mrs. McDonald of Michigan moved *That the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution take up the proposed amendments to the By-laws ad seriatim.* Seconded by Mrs. Talmadge. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, read the proposed amendments to the By-laws, which were recommended to the Chapters for adoption by the Continental Congress of 1936:

Amend Article I, Section 1, by striking out all of first sentence after the words "in good standing," and all of second sentence, and adding the words "to whom the applicant is personally known." So that the first sentence will read: "An applicant for membership must be indorsed by two members in good standing, to whom the applicant is personally known."

Amend Article I, Section 2, by adding the following sentences: "A transfer card shall be void for admission to the Daughters of the American Revolution without initiation fee unless presented within one year after it is issued by the Children of the American Revolution. When a card is issued after the applicant's twenty-first birthday, to be accepted without initiation fee, the card, application papers, and annual dues must have been received in the office of the Treasurer General before the applicant's twenty-second birthday."

Amend Article II, Section 7, by striking out whole section and inserting the following, so that if amended the section will read:

"In recognition of valuable service to the organization, the title of Honorary Vice President General may be conferred for life at any Continental Congress by a two-thirds vote, upon a member who has held the office of Vice President General, provided the number of Honorary Vice Presidents General shall at no time exceed thirteen. In case there are more nominees for Honorary Vice President General than there are places to be filled, the election shall be by ballot."

Amend Article III, Section 7, by inserting after the word "Washington" the words "and the City of New York," so that if amended the sentence will read: "She shall deposit the same in such banking institutions, in the City of Washington and the City of New York, as the National Board of Management shall select. . . ."

Amend Article III, Sections 8 and 9, by striking out the last sentence of Section 9 (Historian General): "She shall prepare the lineage books for official publication by the National Society," and adding the same sentence to Section 8 (Registrar General).

Amend Article IX, Section 2 (b), by striking out the last sentence: "Every chapter shall function in the locality where it is formed."

Amend Article IX, Section 2 (c), by striking out the entire first paragraph and inserting the following:

"In a locality where there is already a chapter, other chapters may be organized provided each secondary chapter shall contain at least twenty-five members who have never belonged to any chapter, and provided the existing chapter, or chapters, in that locality shall have been given at least thirty days' notice of the proposed organization, and further provided that the organization of the chapter is approved by the State Regent, the Organizing Secretary General, and the National Board of Management. Where a chapter, or chapters, which have not reached a membership of fifty already exist, the Organizing Secretary General shall inform the National Board of Management of the reasons or conditions which make an additional chapter desirable in that locality."

Amend Article IX, Section 7, by striking out "a" before the word "chapter" in the first line and inserting the word "the" and striking out "her" before the word "chapter" in the third line and inserting "that" so that if amended the sentence will read: "A member must have belonged to the chapter at least one continuous year immediately preceding the Continental Congress to be eligible to represent that chapter at said Congress."

Amend Article X, Section 3, by striking out the entire section:

"In a state or territory where no State Conference is held the state officers shall be elected at the Continental Congress by the representatives to that body from the respective states and territories."

Amend Article III, Section 6, by striking out the words "or to change its location" in the fifth sentence.

Amend Article IX, by inserting a new section between Sections 14 and 15 to read: "The National Board of Management upon recommendation of the State Regent and the Organizing Secretary General may change the location of a chapter provided that, if there is a chapter in the new location, at least thirty days' notice of the proposed change shall have been given the chapter, or chapters, in that location."

The Curator General, Mrs. Reed, moved *That in compiling the amendments, any necessary corrections in wording, not changing the intent of the meaning, be authorized.* Seconded by Mrs. Bailey. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, moved *That the National Board of Management approve the manufacture of the Bronze Flag Holder for Wall Use, bearing the insignia of this Society, made by the Bronze Craft Foundry of Nashua, New Hampshire.* Seconded by Mrs. Wheat. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert, moved *That three former members be reinstated.* Seconded by Mrs. McDonald. Carried.

The Chair announced the drawing for seats for the 1936 Continental Congress in order. The Recording Secretary General called the roll, the representatives drawings for seats, with the following result:

Nos. 1-27	Nos. 28-51
5 Alabama	44 Alaska
4 Arizona	42 Arkansas
20 California	32 Colorado
11 Connecticut	46 Delaware
24 District of Columbia	41 Florida
16 Georgia	30 Illinois
9 Idaho	40 Iowa
12 Indiana	36 Kentucky
8 Kansas	51 Maine
26 Louisiana	39 Massachusetts
17 Maryland	49 Minnesota
18 Michigan	50 Missouri
6 Mississippi	33 Nebraska
13 Montana	34 New Hampshire
21 Nevada	37 New Mexico
25 New Jersey	47 North Carolina
10 New York	29 Ohio
1 North Dakota	28 Oregon
3 Oklahoma	31 South Carolina
14 Pennsylvania	35 Tennessee
2 Rhode Island	45 Utah
22 South Dakota	38 Virginia
19 Texas	48 West Virginia
7 Vermont	43 Wyoming
27 Washington	
15 Wisconsin	

No. 23 China, England, Italy,* Puerto Rico,* Hawaii, Canal Zone,* Cuba, France, Germany.*

The Registrar General, Mrs. Spencer, read a supplemental report.

* Chapter Regents only—no State organization organized.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of application verified, 60. Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today: Originals, 91; supplementals, 471; total, 562.

Papers on hand not verified April 13, 1935: Originals, 514; supplementals, 1541. Papers received through Feb. 5, 1936: Originals, 4057; supplementals, 947; total, 7059. Papers verified since April 13, 1935: Originals, 4060; supplementals, 1055. Rejected: Originals, 41; supplementals, 80. Papers on hand not verified Feb. 5, 1936: Originals, 470; supplementals, 1353; total, 7059.

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Spencer moved *That the 60 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 91 admitted on this day.* Seconded by Mrs. Taylor. Carried.

Upon request of the Chair, informal discussion on various subjects followed and questions were answered.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, read a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

The Bower Hill Chapter of Carnegie, Pennsylvania, has met all requirements according to the National By-laws and is presented for confirmation.

HELENA R. POUCH,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Pouch moved *The confirmation of Bower Hill Chapter, Carnegie, Pennsylvania.* Seconded by Mrs. Rowbotham. Carried.

Mrs. Pouch moved *The confirmation of Kingston Chapter, Kingston, Tennessee.* Seconded by Mrs. Sheppard. Carried.

Mrs. Mauldin of S. C. invited the members to join South Carolina in its celebration on March 22d next in memory of the signers of the Federal Constitution.

Mrs. Bailey of Missouri stated she planned to visit Puerto Rico in the near future, and the President General asked that she convey to the members the fond and affectionate greeting of every member of the National Board of Management, with the hope they would be represented in the coming Congress; and added she hoped to visit Puerto Rico during the coming summer, which message Mrs. Bailey stated they would be glad to receive.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Pouch, stated there were forty-one Junior Groups now functioning throughout the United States, that the desire was to use these juniors to interest prospective members to join and reinstate others.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, read the minutes of February 5, 1936, which were approved.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Boyd, pronounced the benediction and adjournment was taken at 2:30 p. m.

MAY ERWIN TALMADGE,
Recording Secretary General.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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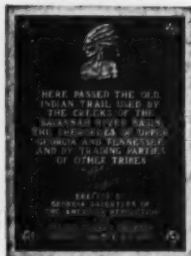
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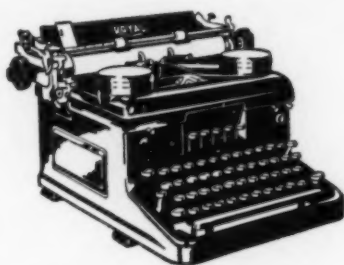
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